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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,966—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1897.

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INSIST UPON HAVING
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Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th April.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	24th „
B.L. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th „
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th „
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	28th „
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th „
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th „
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles, if required.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1867.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	21st April 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE .... 29th April 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 1, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MA[illegible] STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY [illegible]PARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	16th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 8th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,934 tons, about 8th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about 9th April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 6th April, 1897.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE

That all BOTTLES used in our Factory are treated with a powerful antiseptic solution during the washing process, and are rendered perfectly sterile before filling.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
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KEMP'S STANDARD FILTER still holds its own as one of the very best household Filters, being SIMPLE, CHEAP, and EFFICACIOUS

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EXAMINE YOUR FILTERS.
IF YOU DO NOT ALREADY POSSESS ONE, TRY
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1 Gallon size Rs. 12
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Attend personally to the proper cleansing of your Filter. We re-fill the One-Gallon size for Re. 1-12, and the Two-Gallon size for Rs. 2-12.

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TERROL ! TERROL !! TERROL !!!

THE Perfect Tasteless Substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Invaluable after Influenza, Malaria, or Low Fever, and Plague.

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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NEW
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WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

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IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES,
GLADSTONE, ODD KIT HAND, AND
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A wonderful quick cure for Coughs and Cold. Ans. 14.

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THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 25 per Share for the half year ended 31st December 1896, declared at the Twenty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on TUESDAY, the 6th instant, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company 23, Church Gate Street, on and after MONDAY, the 12th instant, to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 6th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1897.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 33rd (ad-interim) DIVIDEND, at the rate of Gt. Rs. 40 (forty) per share, for the Half Year ended 31st December, 1896, has been declared, and WILL BE PAID to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 12th day of April, 1897, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1897, between the hours of 11 to 2 p.m., on production of their Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th April 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY, Secy., Treasurer, and Agent.

by FLEMING, SHAW & Co.,
His Attorneys.

Bombay, 6th April, 1897.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

THE Assurance Policy suited to the present time is a Sun Endowment 15 years' term. It is under the Sun Life System, and the Bonuses are guaranteed by the OLD SUN OFFICE. This Policy is unsurpassed, and the premiums are moderate from the day of entry.

Accident Assurances are granted by this Company, affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.

The connections of this Company date from A.D. 1710. Full particulars can be obtained.

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TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

" Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
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"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

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RESERVES and REST .... " 16,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

EASTER CARDS.—Now on SALE, S. P. C. K. DEPOT, 41, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

DIABETES and ACIDITY cure in 48 hours. Price per bottle, Rs. 3. Apply to Dr. J. C. MUKERJI, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld., has a VACANCY for a Sharp GIRL, at the Fort Exchange. Apply MANAGER'S OFFICE, 10 to 12.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RECEIVED a few KOSMOPHON ACCORDEONS, with Harmonish Clockwork and Dampers with 8 Bells, Rs. 25. Also the new Reform Accordeons of all kinds and of all sizes. Rs. 6 to Rs. 50. Rich in tone.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WANTED, a CASHIER and STOREKEEPER. Good knowledge of accounts and neat handwriting indispensable. Cash security required. Salary according to qualifications. Apply in writing with full particulars and references before 1st April, 1897, to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

WANTED, to communicate with a Bonafide Matrimonial Agency, Female preferred. High remuneration offered. Apply "Earnest," care of this paper.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News Department. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

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FOR SALE.—A young AUSTRALIAN COW, giving plenty of Milk, the property of an Officer who has left the Country, lowest price Rs. 300. Apply to OOMER JUMALL.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Beeton's American Salve. No pain, No burning. Instant relief. Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

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MATHERAN.—TO LET KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated, and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE. No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. [illegible] to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicine, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1.) To be had at this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.—The largest and most complete HOUSE FURNISHERS in India. New Series of designs of Furniture on application.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that POT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together, with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE........................Rs. 6.
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NOTICES.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI,

63, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has again RE-OPENED his JEWELLERY and INDIAN CURIOSITIES ESTABLISHMENT at the above address.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound tin Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB.
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SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1 0
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ORANGE PEKOE	"	0 10
FAMILY MIXTURE	"	0 10
PEKOE	"	0 9
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 8

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SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,

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RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

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Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY,

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 1-32m., 2-31a. Low water, 7-37m., 8-14a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Telephone Company, 32, Elphinstone Circle, 5 p.m.
Meeting of Anjuman-i-Islam, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5 45 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Hiroshima Maru entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Scindia left it yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Fazilka entered, and the steamer Asia left the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan, per extra s. s. Lettimbro. will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

Liberality of Employers.—Messrs. John L. Kersten & Co. have paid their clerks Rs. 10 per mensem extra allowance for plague and famine from the commencement of the new year, and will continue to pay it as long as the pestilence lasts.

A New Candidate for the Bar.—Mr. Rathilal B. Mujmadar, managing clerk to Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, High Court, left for England, to study for the Bar, per s. s. Asia. Mr. Rathilal was addressed in eloquent terms by Messrs. Shaik Adam Shaik Ameer and Nurbheram P. Shroff, of Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, prior to his departure.

Burglary at Kamatipura.—Beebee, a woman of immoral character, residing in a room on the third floor of chawl, at 5th Lane, Kamatipura, reported to the police, on Monday afternoon, that during her absence from home, on the previous night, her room was entered by breaking the lock on the door, and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 115, and Rs. 25 in cash were stolen from a box, the lock of which was also broken open.

Music on the Esplanade.—By kind permission of Major Kettlewell and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Lynwood	Hume.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Mazurka	Emily	Relle.
Selection	The Shop Girl	Caryll.
Valse	Love's old sweet Songs	Bucalossi.
Lancers	Trial by Jury	D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

False Representations.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Narotum Dyabhai was charged with cheating Perozsha Rustomji Dubash in respect of jewellery, to the extent of Rs. 744, by making false representations in the name of Bai Aimai Hormusji Printer. The defence was that the charge was the result of a conspiracy between complainant and Aimai, who were friends, but the latter was on inimical terms with him. The charge, however, was proved, and accused was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Charge of Cheating Tellery Company.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Professor Mortuza, a Mahomedan in European costume, was brought upon the charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 15,000, belonging to Messrs. Tellery and Co., under circumstances already mentioned in these columns. Accused was arrested and brought to Bombay from Calcutta. Mr. Rustomji, of Messrs Maganlal and Rustomji, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, defended. Mr. S. J. Tellery having identified the accused, he was, on the application of his solicitor, released on his own surety of Rs. 15,000, and also recognisance in his own hand for a like amount.

Gold made out of Brass.—Moolchand Sathandas was, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with cheating Chaganlal Gordhan in respect of Rs. 100. Accused went to the complainant, and, pointing to a Mahomedan, said that he knew the latter to be the owner of a wood depot. He then induced complainant to give him Rs. 100 on an ornament, which he said was made of gold. Some time after the transaction the ornament was found to be made of brass. Complainant asked where the Mahomedan was, and accused said he did not know the man. The magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that he failed to appear when summoned, and was brought up under a warrant. He was fined Rs. 100, and was ordered to suffer three months' hard labour in the common jail.

Proposed Building Company.—With reference to a scheme for the formation of a building company for Bombay, the credit for which is ascribed to Mr. Willis, and Dr. Pollen and Mr. Playfair, who have written a memorandum on it, a correspondent asks us to say : "The scheme, however, was first started by Dr. A. Britto, deputy health officer and district medical officer under the Plague Committee. He had written about it some time in January last, in a letter addressed to Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, as well as on the subject of the Relief Fund. The letter was sent to Dr. Pollen, who started the relief fund ; and as to the building scheme, Dr Britto was told that the matter was under consideration. Now, suddenly, the scheme is discussed ; and the credit of originating it is given to another person ; while nothing is said about the gentleman who had first suggested it."

Death of Mr. B. R. Gardajee.—We regret to announce the death, on Sunday last, at Navsari, of Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Gardajee, at the age of fifty-eight years. At one time he was in very opulent circumstances, and was one of the largest land-holders in Navsari and in the Surat District. He was fond of shooting and riding, and entertained many European and Native gentlemen, at frequent intervals, on shooting expeditions into the interior of the country, where tigers and other large game abound. He was an old member of the Jalalpore Taluka Local Board and of the Navsari Municipality. He was a staunch freemason and a member of the Surat Lodge Hamilton, a simple-hearted, pious man, of a sociable temperament and generous impulses. His loss will be felt by his numerous friends in Navsari, Bombay, Surat, and Broach. His funeral took place at his bungalow, near the Navsari Railway station, where a large gathering assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed worthy. He leaves behind him five sons and four daughters.

A SANSCRIT SCHOOL AT CHANDOD.

The ceremony of opening the Damoder Thakersey Sanscrit School at Chandod was performed a few days ago. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey, who arrived at Chandod, a holy place near Baroda, has established a Sanscrit pathsala (or school) for the benefit of the residents of that town, bearing the name of his late respected father, Mr. Damoder Thakersey Mooljee. The opening ceremony of this useful institution took place on Wednesday last before a distinguished and large assembly, including several Durbari officials and other gentlemen, among whom were present Shriman Shri Maha Rana Jetsingjee, Mr. Himatlal Maneeklal; Dewan Saheb of Mandwa, Maharaja Narmadapuri Bhawani Puri, the Private Secretary of Vizirea, Mr. Rungupanth Narayan, Vahivatdar of Chandod, Mahada Chandra Singjee, and Mahada Keeshri Singjee, Dr. Keshavrao Atmaram, Dr. Poputram Parbhuram, Pandya Bhawanishanker Ghellashanker; Mr. Jugjivan Jaswant, and about five hundred members of all classes of the community. The chair was occupied by Jetsingjee, the Mahakana of Mandwa. The proceedings were opened by Mr Goverdhan Ranchod Dade, master of the Gujerati School, who gave a brief history of the institution. Subsequently, speeches were delivered at some length by Pandya Bhawanishanker and Maharaja Narmadapuri, who eulogized the meritorious charity of Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey in suitable terms ; and in thanking him said there was a great necessity for such an institution, as Chandod was chiefly inhabited by Brahmins and would afford them an excellent opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of their ancient and learned language. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey replied in an appropriate speech dwelling on the advantages derived from a sound education, and particularly from a knowledge of their sacred language, and from encouraging female education. He then requested the chairman, Mahakana Jetsing, to give away the prizes, consisting of books and clothes, to the students of the pathsala and the Gujerati school. The proceedings were brought to a close with the distribution of pan-gulab and attar to those present on this interesting occasion, and sweetmeats to the students.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Wednesday, 7th April, 1897.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litny and Address.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Service of Intercession with Address by Rev. A. H. Bowman.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

3 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Rev. Father Osborne. S.S.J.E.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A rumour is gaining ground that the Queen Empress will signalise the commemoration of her long reign by the bestowal of the Royal Vicrorian Order on all the surviving officers who served in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny.

The Secretariat offices of the Government of Bengal will not leave Calcutta for Darjiling until about the middle of this month. As the new office at Darjiling is not yet ready, the strength of the tour establishment will be kept down to a minimum.

The Government of India have sanctioned the inclusion of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, in the list of heads of departments who, under the more favourable pension rules, are eligible for an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year.

Lord William Beresford has presented a fine silver cup as a prize for the Polo Tournament to be held in Simla towards the end of May. The three members of the winning team will receive small prizes from the same donor.

The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Cuttack have submitted an application to Government, praying that on the reconstitution of the Municipal Board at Cuttack, the candidate nominated by the Association may be re-appointed by Government as a Commissioner of the local Municipality. The Government has asked the Commissioner of Orissa to take the application into consideration in nominating candidates for appointment by Government as Commissioners of the Cuttack Municipality.

Captain Douglas, whose excellent management of the largest relief works camp in the Punjab (amounting to 50,000 persons) does him great credit has found that the system of giving the children a good feed is better than paying them two or three pice each. When the pice-payment system was in force some men came with large numbers of children, and it was suspected that some of the children were brought again and again. Captain Douglas abolished the cash payment, and ordered the children to be fed twice a day : the result was an immediate fall of over six thousand in the number of children relieved at the work's.

An interesting discussion on Indian sanitation took place at the Sanitary Institute London, on March 10th. The debate was led off by Mr. Baldwin Latham, whose expert evidence as to the difficulties which beset a perfect system of hygiene in India was based upon observation as to climate, rainfall, and water supply, but especially on the habits of the people. These, he seemed to think, were often a stumbling-block in the way of sanitary reform. Other speakers, while recognising the difficulties existing in Bombay, Calcutta, and similar centres, pointed out the vastly greater obstacles which had to be encountered in innumerable villages.

Sir George Trevelyan has retired from Parliamentary life to the enjoyment of a beautiful and stately home in Northumberland. Wellington House was built some time last century on the site of a very old historic mansion, which had more than once stood siege in the English wars with Scotland. It has a large natural history museum and extensive pleasure grounds. Sir George himself has largely added to the library, in which he will now probably spend much of his time.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* announces the death, at the age of eighty-five of Mdme. Cornellie Falcon, a cantatrice who for five years had the most brilliant career imaginable. La Falcon made her debut at the Opera House on July 20, 1892, in "Robert le Diable." The *Temps* declared that never had there been such a brilliant entry upon the operatic stage, while among the chorus of delighted critics M. Blaze de Bury wrote : "It is impossible to imagine a clearer or more incomparably beautiful soprano." After five years of the greatest success La Falcon's voice appeared to break. She went to Italy in the hope that the climate would restore the lost notes, and then returned to Paris in the belief that she had recovered her voice. The Opera was crowded on the night of her rentree. La Falcon was extremely beautiful, and the arrival of the favourite was the signal for round after round of applause. The orchestra began, but when La Falcon tried to sing she failed to utter a note, and, bursting into tears, left the stage. She never appeared in public again.

"A Bethlheem Royal Sanctuarist" has certainly hit upon a novel idea. The Sanctuarist has taken himself for his subject, and written the story of his own experiences while there as a patient. If the Sanctuarist had only the pen of an Edgar Allan Poe ! He has called his book "The Land of the Moon : The Story of fifty-one Week's Captivity 'Under the Dome.'" He also calls it an "Auto-Study in Insanitary." The work, written during the weeks of the patient's convalescence, is by no means as sombre in treatment as in theme. That such a serious subject as this may be treated "lightly" was shown long ago in an interesting and amusing book, "Gheel, the City of the Simple," a description of a remarkable place and system in Holland. For description of a sanctuary by an inmate who was not a patient, but a kidnapped captive, the reader may be referred *to the recent book by the Danish Countess Schimmelmann, once a well-known and highly favoured personage at the Court* of old Emperor Willialm, but now and for many years the head of an important mission among the seafaring folk of the North Sea, over which she cruises regularly in her tiny yacht. The Sanctuarist is a solicitor of long experience and fair standing.

Irish and Anglo-Irish poetry will be the subject of more than one work in the coming publishing season. Mr. Sigerson, the well-known and accomplished Irish scholar and author, has been engaged in collecting and editing poems for a work named, "The Bards of the Gaol," which is to be embellished with a portrait of the blind Irish bard Carolan. —Mr. Stopford Brooke and Mr. A. Perceval Graves are also collaborating in the preparation of Anglo-Irish Anthology chiefly of the present century. They are assisted by several leading Irish men and women of letters.

The general report presented to the House of Commons in reference to the coal production of the principal countries of the world sets forth in a striking manner the unrivalled position of Great Britain in that branch of industry. Turning, in the first place, to the production of coal in Europe, the report shews that the country which has the largest production, after the United Kingdom is Germany. The quantity is produced, however, in the latter country, does not amount to half of what is at present produced in the United Kingdom, the respective figures for 1895 being the United Kingdom 189,661,000, and the German Empire 79,169,000 tons. Next in point of production after Germany comes France with 27,583,000 tons, or about a third of the production of Germany ; whilst next again comes Belgium, where the amount of production is not very far behind that of France. With regard to the production of coal in the British colonies and possessions, it will be seen that New South Wales is at present the largest producer, the output being close on four million tons.

The Baron von Zedlitz contributes to the new number of the German monthly the "Deutsche Revue" an article on Miss Ellen Terry, which is perhaps the best of its kind that has appeared anywhere. It is given in the form of an interview at Miss Terry's London residance in Earl's-court. The Plutarchs of London contemporary "The World" are as good at inventories as any auctioneer, but the German Baroness beats them hollow. Moreover, Madame von Zedlitz sees Miss Terry's home with an artist's eye, and describes it with an artists's pen. Among Miss Terry's anecdote there is one from which the benevolent public, with a view to the Diamond Jubilee, might take a useful hint. All the world (naturally) wants to get Miss Terry's signature. Certainly, Miss Terry has been saying all these years, if you give me a trifle for the maintenance of my bed in the Children's Hospital. And she gets it. If Mr. Gladstone had begun by fixing his price, and stuck to it—say half a crown, or even a shilling—he would have been able to endow all the London Hospitals next June, to the honour and glory of Her Majesty's reign.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY.

The first ordinary meeting of shareholders was held on Monday at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Thakar Dayal Bhimjee, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report was submitted :—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders their report of the working of the company for the first six months from the registration of the company.

Your company was registered at Bombay on the 6th of October 1895, and your directors have used their best endeavours in pushing on and completing the construction and erecting of the company's factory at Chopda, and they have the pleasure to say that notwithstanding several difficulties, not the least of them being that of transport over a bad road, they have been able to complete the erection of the factory ; and it was started on the 15th of March instant, when the opening ceremony was performed by Mr. Varley, the Assistant Collector. The factory has worked regularly since then, and although in consequence of the difficulties above referred to, it has lost the benefit of the season just over, your directors hope that they will be able to do fair business in the next season. In the meantime your director has been successful in securing a contract from the Government to press grass for the surrounding famine-striken districts. The factory and machinery have been insured for Rs. 35,400 which your directors think sufficient. Only 212 of the shares have been taken up and 28 remain unallotted. Mr. Jevandas Nathubhoy, one of the directors retires from the board in consequence of having been appointed a manager of the factory at Chopda, and he is, therefore, not eligible for re-election. The board had no occasion to appoint any auditor till now, but they now desire that one or more auditors should be appointed by the shareholders.

The director's report was received and adopted. Mr. Nusserwanjee B. Tachakra was appointed an auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum. In place of Mr. Jivandas Nathubhoy, who retired by rotation, Mr. Runchorlas Tribhowandas was elected a director. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Monday at the registered office, Medow Street, when, in the absence of Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas, chairman of the board of directors, Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., was called to the chair. The following directors' report was submitted;—

In meeting you on this occasion for the first time, your Directors beg to lay before you briefly an account of the operations of the company from its commencement up to the 31st day of March 1897. The company was duly registered under the Indian Companies' Act on the 7th day of October 1896, and this meeting of the shareholders has been convened in compliance with the requirements of that Act. Out of the 1,200 shares in which capital of the company is divided, 1000 shares have, your directors have great pleasure in stating, been already subscribed for and allotted—the remaining 200 shares having been reserved for future allotment. A first call of Rs. 250 per share has been made. For the purpose of the mill buildings, your directors have acquired at De Lisle Road, Parel, suitable land, admeasuring about 53,769 square yards, at an outlay of Rs. 64,094-10, and the purchase has been completed by the company's solicitors. Your directors have decided to build the mill buildings fire-proof and of the most improved design, and have given the contract for the building work to Messrs. Hirajee Nanabhoy Spencer and Company. The foundation work of the buildings has been finished and the raising of the plinth has almost reached completion. The steel girders and joists required for fire-proofing have already arrived from England. Your directors have placed an order for the spinning machinery, consisting of 25,000 ring throstle spindles; and the requisite preparatory machinery and necessary sundries and accessories with the well-known firm of Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Company, of Bombay, who will get the same out from Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester. The order for the supply of one vertical triple expansion steam engine on Fleming and Ferguson patent principle, together with three steel steam-boilers of a daily working pressure of 180 lbs. per square inch, has been also given to Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co., and the same shall be supplied from the well-known firm of Messrs. John Musgrave and Sons, Ld., of Bolton, England. All your directors, except the director ex-officio, retire under Clause 84 of the Articles of Association of the company, but are re-eligible under Article 90. You have, therefore, to appoint their successors. You have also to appoint auditors for the current year ending 31st March 1898, and to fix their remuneration.

The report was accepted and adopted. The following gentlemen, who retired by rotation were re-elected directors : Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Framji Pitit, Mansookbhoy Bhagubhoy, Virchund Dipchand, and Ratanshah Dadabhoy, Messrs. Atmaram B. Kirtikar and Dorabjee H, Ashburner were appointed auditors, at a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF APRIL, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Gujarat, Central India and Central Provinces, and at Bhuj, Belgaum and Ajmere; and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest at Jacobabad and lowest at Cawnpore and Cuddaph. Gradients are slight. Winds remain practically unchanged in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Belgaum; Neemuch and Saugor, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Neemuch, 14 at Khandwa, 12 at Rajkot and Ahmednagar and 10 at Verawal. The maximum temperature is in very large defect of the normal at Lahore, Delhi, Ajmere, Raipur and Surat and the minimum similarly so at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Sholapur and the lowest 54° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, Mysore and Ceylon and at Cawnpore, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat, Masulipatam and Coimbatore. Nearly two inches of rain have fallen at Calicut (1·74"), moderate to light showers at Cochin and a few drops at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Coimbatore and Colombo. Pressure changes being very irregular, the weather will remain more or less cloudy over nearly the whole country. The skies being cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon, light local showers may be expected there.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, April 5.

Tuesday : The Barometer has changed irregularly. A rise, brisk to rapid, is reported over Gujarat-Rejputana and Central India as well as over South. wast Bengal, while the fall has been brisk in West Punjab. Elsewhere changes are unimportant. Readings are relatively low over central parts of the country and Burma. Winds are practically unhanged. The directions are very variable over Bengal and the Gangetic Plain. The force is generally moderate but in places the wind is squally. The mean temperature has risen over Bengal, been steady in Burma, Bombay and fallen elsewhere. The fall in the Punjab and Rajputana has been large. The heat is now somewhat greater than usual over Lower Burma, Central Bengal, the Bombay, Deccan and Kathiawar but elsewhere the weather is abnormally cool. At Ajmere the mean temperature is ten degrees lower than usual ; at Sialkote and Delhi eight degrees and at Raipur seven degrees. The highest maximum reported is 105·6 at Theyetmyo. Readings exceeding a hundred have again reappeared in the Gangetic Plain. Showers have fallen in the central parts of the country, West Bengal and South Peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th April, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches	29·874
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·1
Dew Point	69·8
Relative humidity of Air	·698
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day) .... degrees	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	71·6
General Directions of wind*	WNW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles	17

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE-CROP.

Summary of the District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 28th February 1897 in the 14 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma :— The area under crop has decreased by 10,408 acres from the area reported last month. The area reported from Akyab is less by 31154 acres than that from last month while the area in Thaton has increased by 33073 acres, and there are small changes in several districts. The anna estimate in Prome has been raised to 14½ annas ; in other districts the estimates are unchanged. The estimate of the exportable surplus is the same as that from last month.

THE FAMINE.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The weekly report on the state of the Season and prospects of the crops read as under :—

MADRAS.

For week ending 27th March.—Rainfall over one inch in the Circars and Markapur taluk, Kurnool district ; elsewhere practically none, but slight local showers have fallen generally. Water-supply generally insufficient. Agricultural operations progressing in parts. Standing corps have withered or are withering in the Deccan, except under canals and wells ; elsewhere they are generally goods except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam where moderate harvests yield poor outturn in distressed tract ; elsewhere corps are middling to fair. Pasture is generally scarce, but improivng in Circars. Fodder insufficient in Deccan, but available elsewhere. Cattle deteriorating in the Deccan, but generally good elsewhere. Prices fairly stationary, but risen in Bellary. The numbers on relif are :—relief workers—21316 men, 43272 women, 18394 children , total, 82982 in the Deccan. Weavers—4830 men, 3920 women, 26 children, relieved at their own trade in Kurnool Bellary, and Cuddapha, making total workers 91788 in the Deccan. Kitchen inmates (—Dependants) 122 men, 258 women, 4435 children in the Deccan, and Vizagapatam, Other—144 men, 263 women, 507 children ; total 914 in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—39 men 50 women 40 children ; total 129 Ganjam and Vizagapatam making total gratuitously relieved 5858 in the Deccan Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Figures for test works not reported for Ganjam. Test workers in Vizagapatam—710 men 1839 women 854 children ; total 3403. Prices by which wages are regulated on relief works in Bellary Kurnool and Cuddapah 13, Anantapur 14 seers per rupee. Vizagapatam not reported.

BOMBAY.

For week ending 30th March.—Slight rain in parts of Upper Sind Frontier. Standing crops damaged by frost in one taluka of Upper Sind Frontier ; by winds in Shikarpur and in one taluka of Upper Sind Frontier ; otherwise thriving in Sind and Gujarat, but indifferent elsewhere. Kharif harvesting completed except in Khandesh. Harvesting of late crops in progress in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad Panch Mahals, Deccan, Konkan, Dharwar Wadhwan and Baroda. Preparations for next season commenced in parts of 14 districts. Fodder sufficient except in Deccen, Belgaum, Shikarpur and parts of Karachi and Baroda. Cotton-picking continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Dharwar, and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum ; healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, and Kanara where there is some disease. Prices rising in part of Surat Kolaba, Sholapur Bijapur, and Belgaum ; falling in parts of Kolaba Sholapur and Bijapur ; stationary in Thar and Parkar Panch Mahals, Ratnagiri and parts of Surat Kolaba Poona and Bijapur. Prices in the affected districts, are :— Belgaum 10½, Bijapur 10 1/10 Sholapur 9 3/5 Ahmednagar 9⅞ Poona 9 Nasik 9 3/7, Satara 9 Khandesh 8½ Dharwar 12½ seers per rupee. Average daily numbers on relief works including dependants, are :—Bijapur 71575, Sholapur 116,081 Ahmednagar 91965 Poona 13207, Nasik 34229, Satara 33111 Khandesh 37651 Belgaum 6386 Dharwar 611 ; total 404816 of whom 293493 are relief worker and 111323 dependants. The numbers on gratuitous relief are :—Bijapur 8537 including 128 in poor-houses Sholapur 6036 Ahmednagar 2548 including 72 in poor-houses, Poona 4278 Nasik 138, Satara 23 Belgaum 604 Dharwar 1098 ; total 23392. Details for men women and children are not avail able.

BENGAL.

For week ending 29th March.—There was general rain all over the Province during the week. The rain has done much good to spring rice indigo and sugarcane and has considerably assisted the cultivation of lands for autumn rice and jute which is now going on briskly. The rain is not reported to have caused any general injury to the sping crops, whether in the field or on the thrashing floors, but the mahua (Bassia latifolia) crop in the Bhagalpore and Chota Nagpur divisions has suffered some damage. There was a slight rise in the price of rice in some districts during the week in the distressed districts. The prices of the staple food grain on which the famine way is based are :—Nadia, common rice 10 seers; Murshidabad, common rice 10 seers; Khulna, common rice 10 seers; Rajshahi, common rice 8 to 9 seers; Pabna, common rice 9½ seers; Patna, common rice 10½ seers; Shahabad, common rice at Bhabna, 8½ seers; Saran, barley 12 and 13 seers; Champaran, Indian-corn 9½ seers; Muzaffarpur, Indian-corn 10½ seers ; Darbhanga, Indian-corn 9 seers; Bhagalpur, common rice 10 seers ; Sonthal Parganas, rice at Jamtara 10 seers: Puri, common rice 10 and 10-1/2 seers: and Manbhum, common rice 9-1/2 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief on Sturday the 27th March were :— Nadi 19,105, Murshidabad 3330, Khulna 6759, Rajshahi 698, Pabna 211, Patna 140, Shahabad 24732, Saran 39311, Champaran 164425, Muzaffarpur 58238, Darbhanga 175183, Bhagalpur 13474, Sonthal Parganas 2563, Puri 4806, Hazaribagh 2674, Palamau 4893, and Manbhum 7554. Total 523537 against 485870 in the previous week. This total is distributed as follows :— Relief workers—men 131163, women 104472, children 55,807 ; total 291442. Dependants—men 864, women 905, children 20181 ; total 21950. Relieved in poor-houses—men 695, women 382, children 285 ; total 1362. Otherwise relieved—men 40832, women 102787, children 58817 ; total 202436. Test-workers—men 7801, women 2109, children 1437 ; total 113475, Private relief works, Darbhanga Raj—men 10919, women 4393, children 1375 , total 16687. Hutwa—men 1450, women 1458, children 1209 ; total 4117. Deoghar—men 122, women 70, children 15 ; total 207. Gratuitous relief, Darbhanga Raj—men 1851, women 4556 children 3797 ; total 10214. Hatwa—men 145, women, 222, children 140 ; total 507. Manjha—men 76, women 7, children 13 ; total 96.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For week ending 30th March.—Rain fell in most of the districts during the week ; in some it was accompanied by hail. In the hill tracts over 1 inch of rain was recorded. Several of the distressed districts received no rain. Harvesting continues and is near completion in a few districts. Cane sowings and opium collection are still in progress. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 27th March, in eighteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows :—Agra 16334. Etawah 4336, Cawnpore 23026, Fatehpur 18775, Banda 190366, Hamirpur 89921, Allahabad 145900, Jhansi 79793, Jalaun 78127, Mirzapur 62050, Jaunpur 31129, Gorakhpur 38007. Azamgarh 9413. Lucknow 59671, Unao 233606 Rae Bareli 39101, Sitapur 7433, Hardoi 79590 ; total 1002717, The total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the FamineCode which are in operation :—employed on relief works 612574, relieved as despendants 140,766 relieved in poor-houses 24,374 relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 225,003. The numbers relieved in ninteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows :—relieved on test works 7,164 relieved in poor-houses 6,034 relieved under other provisions of the Code 34,233 ; total 47,491. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,050 208. The district of Bara Banki has been removed from the list of districts officially recognised as distressed. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is still somewhat scarce in places. Prices are steady except in a few districts where they show a tendency to fall. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9 11-16 to 12½ seers per rupee in the districts, officially recognised as distressed.

PUNJAB.

For week ending 30th March.—Rain averaging about 1 3-4 inches has fallen in Rawalpindi, 9-10 in Gujrat, 7-10 in Gujranwala, 3-5 in Amritsar, 1-2 in Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan, 1-5 in Lahore and Peshawar, and 1-10 in Gurgaon and Mooltan. There has been a slight drizzle in Umballa and Ferozepore. Rain has also fallen all over the Shahpur district. Reaping of barley, etc., has commenced in Gurgaon, Delhi, and Lahore, and sowings of extra spring crops are in progress. Ploughing for the next autumn crops is going on. Sugarcane and cotton are being sown in some districts. Irrigated crops are generally in fair condition, except the late canal crops and those sown near brackish wells in Rohtak. Crops, except those sown on canal and well lands, are generally in poor condition. Prospects are said to be below the average in Delhi and Umballa, and average in Mooltan. Standing crops have been benefited to some extent by the recent rain in Sialkot, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan. The outturn of the spring crops is expected to be about half the average in Rohtak. No more rain is needed in Shahpur. Stocks of food-grains have been exhausted in Hissar, Delhi, and Shahpur, where requirements are met by importation; they are getting low in Rohtak and Gujranwala and are reduced in Jullundur and Ferezepore : stocks are also insufficient with the cultivaters of Lahore and Amritsar. Crops have been slightly damaged by strong westerly winds in Rohtak, Lahore, and Gujaranwala : they have also suffered from insufficiency of canal in Rohtak. Barley and gram are still reported to be damaged by caterpillars in Ferozepore. Hail fell in parts of Gurgaon, Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan and has damaged the crops to some extent : hail also fell in Peshawar, but did no damage to crops. Cattle are generally in poor condition from want of sufficient fodder and are dying of starvation in Hissar. Cattle are reported to be in good to fair condition in only three or four districts. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Peshawar ; green fodder is procurable in Sialkot, but dry fodder cannot be got in Gujranwala. The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows :—Relief workers—31,809 men, 30182 women, 15,542 children ; Dependants—1215 men, 2113 women and 15,862 children ; Relieved in poor-houses—671 men, 909 women, 474 children ; Otherwise relieved—2,671 men, 4793 women, 2823 children ; Test workers—176 men, 140 women, 118 children. Details not given for 4781 persons otherwise relieved in Gujrat. The total number of workers, etc., in the Punjab was 114,609 against 62,000 last week. Prices are generally high. In most districts prices have a slight tendency to fall ; they are rising in Dera Ismail Khan only and are unchanged in the Delhi, Umballa and Mooltan districts. Wheat is selling from 7¼ to 9 seers, great millet 9½ to 11, gram 9 to 10½, bulrush millet 8½ to 10, and maize 9¼ to 11 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are :—Rohtak, barley 11 and gram 9⅞ seers ; Delhi, bulrush millet 8½ ; Karnal, maize 9½ and gram 9 ; Umballa, maize 10 ; Ferozepore, gram and great millet 10½ ; Lahore, wheat 10 and Indian-corn 9 to 10½ ; Gujrat, maize flour 9 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

For week ending 30th March.—Wether cloudy and unsettled ; nights cool. Rainfall—Chanda 1·61 inches with smaller amounts in three Chhattisgarh districts and Balaghat. Threshing of spring crops and preparation of land for autumn sowings continue. Clouds have caused damage to mahua (Bassia latifolia) in Hoshangabad, Bhandara, Chhindwara, Balaghat, and two tahsils of Jubbulpore ; the prospects of this crop are fair in Saugor, Damoh, Nimar, and the Murwara tahsil of Jubulpore and good in Betul ; the crop is very backward in Seoni and has thus escaped much damage from cloudy weather and hail. Fodder somewhat insufficient in part of Saugor, Hoshangabad, Seoni, Wardha and Sambalpur, and water in Saugor, Chhindwara, and Wardha. Prices generally steady. Numbers on relief works have increased in thirteen out of sixteen affected districts, owing to people returning from the Holi festival and the completion of harvest. The figures for Jubbulpore and Mandla relating to the 20 March show a decrease as the festival was then at its height. The numbers on relief works on the 27th March, except where otherwise stated, were—Saugor 36,387, Damoh, 22,753 Jubbulpore (20th) 37,680, Mandla (20th)13,828, Seoni 6,256, Narsinghpur 22,460, Hoshangabad 46,256, Nimar 78, Betul 8,648, Chhindwara 6,935, Nagpur 4,098, Chanda (20th) 857, Bhandara 10763, Balaghat 19030, Raipur 43921, Bilaspur 14178 ; total 294158. One test work was started in Sambalpur which attracted 86 persons. There were also 87982 persons on railway and other private works. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 13574, Damoh 4892, Jubbulpore 27301, Mandla 5052, Seoni 2412, Narsinghpur 7185, Hoshangabad 10737, Nimar 253, Betul 1451, Chhindwara 3234, Nagpur 1897, Chanda 349, Bhandara 3798, Balaghat 6681, Raipur 15162, Bilaspur 6925 ; total 109963. Details : On works—men 100,388, women 124541, children 68647 with 582 unclassed ; Dependants—873 men, 1176 women, and 32623 children with 18854 unclassed ; Poor-houses—5755 men, 5681 women, and 7982 children ; Otherwise relieved—4415 men, 6905 women, and 7675 children with 18024 unclassed. The prices of the staple grain, on which famine wage is based, are—Saugor and Betul 9, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Raipur, and Bilaspur 10, Jubbulpore 10¾, Mandla and Nimar 8½, Seoni, Nagpur, and Sambalpur 11. Hoshangabad and Bhandara 9½, Chhindwara 10½, Chanda 12, and Balaghat 8 seers per rupee.

BURMA.

For week ending 27th March.—Lower Burma — Reaping of dry weather paddy has commenced in Tavoy. Upper Burma.—The dry weather paddy crop is generally in fair condition, but it has withered on highlands in Bhamo and requires more water in Minbu. Island and miscellaneous crops are generally below the average. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Akyab, Prome, Bassein, Thaton, Shwebo, and Minbu and slightly in Rangoon, Myaungmya, and Thayetmyo, while it has fallen slightly in Henzada. Elsewhere it is stationary. Numbers on relief works—Meiktila 10523, Yamethin 8051 ; on gratuitous relief—Meiktila 1954, Yamethin 358, and Myingyan 1824. Price of rice—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittacks and Myingyan 10 seers 6 chittacks per rupee.

ASSAM.

For week ending 30th March.—Rain has fallen in all districts benefitting ploughing operations and early rice sowing. Prospects of lowland rice are good in Sylhet. Sugarcane pressing continues. Prices of common rice—Silchar 9 to 9½, Sylhet 9½, Gauhati, 8½, Tezpur 9½ and Sibsagar, 11 seers per rupee. Fodder is sufficient, except in Nowgong, Sibsagar, and in parts of the Kamrup district. Water is scanty in Nowgong, Sibsagar, and in parts of Darrang.

MYSORE AND COORG.

For week ending 30th March.—Mysore.—Prospects fair. Prices have slightly risen in Mysore, Kadur, and Shimoga, but have fallen in Chitaldroog. Coorg. —Rain much needed for coffee blossoms. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

BERAR AND HYDERABAD.

For week ending 30th March.—Berar.—Weather warm. Harvesting of winter crops still continues in the Ellichpur district. Land is being prepared for the ensuing rain crop. Fodder and water inadequate to wants. Prices almost stationary. 19,549 persons were employed on relief works, exclusive of numbers employed in the Amraoti district, which have not been reported. Prices—jowar—Akola 10, Basim 9½, Buldana 9, Melghat 9 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD.

Very slight rain during week. Spring harvest generally over. Pasture and water scarce. Aggregate number of persons employed on relief works—4,543. Prices—9½ seers per current sicca rupee in Gulburga and Raichur, 7½ in Lingsugur, and 8½ in Naldrug. 99 persons on gratuitous relief in Shorapur. Prices—wheat 6½ coarse rice 6½, and jowari 11½ seers per current sicca rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA.

For week ending 30th March.—Slight rain fell in the Bundelkhand Agency during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. Crops are in a fair condition in Malwa, Bhopawar and five district of Gwalior; good on irrigated land in Bundelkhand ; below average in Baghelkhand and on unirrigated land in Bundelkhand ; bad in one district of Gwalior and indifferent in the remaining districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Malwa and Bhopawar and in one district of Gwalior ; good in Baghelkhand and one district of Gwalior ; bad in three districts of Gwalior and indifferent in Bundelkhand and the remaining districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Bhopawar, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand ; they are rising in Malwa, but are steady in Gwalior. Opium crops are fair in Bhopawar and one district of Gwalior ; good in Malwa and two districts of Gwalior, and indifferent in one district of Gwalior. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were :—22578 in Gwalior and 64279 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—Gwalior 10944, Baghelkhand 4343. Prices 10 to 10½ seers in Gwalior and 11 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand.

RAJPUTANA.

For week ending 31st March.—Rainfall 4 cents in Sujangurh, in Bikaneer and a few drops in Jaisulmere. Agricultural operations fair in Kherwara, poor in Dholepore, and satisfactory elsewhere. Crops are suffering from high winds and hail-storms in parts of Ulwar, and have been damaged by hail in three tahsils of Bhurtpore ; they are good elsewhere. Estimated outturn of spring crop in Bikanir tahsils—Rajgurh 12, Reni 14 Hanumargurh 8, and Mirzalala 14 annas in the rupee. Harvest very good in Kherwara, favourable in Marwar and Jeypore, good in Jhallawar, moderate in Bhurtpore, poor in Dholepore, average in Ajmere and below average in Haraoti. Cattle in poor condition in Bhurtpore, in fair condition in four States, and good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder fair in Haraoti, failing in Dholepore, and Bhurtpore, scarce in some tahsils of Jeypore, and sufficient elsewhere. Prices high in one State, fluctuating in another, rising in two, falling in three and steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was :—Marwar 4657, Tonk 65, Dholepore 4274, Bikanir 12001, Jaisulmere 743. On gratuitous relief :— Marwar 1215, Tonk 1923, Deoli 19, Bhurtpore 304, Bikanir 3350, Jaisulmere 81. Prices—Marwar 9 seers 4 chittacks, Tonk 10 seers 9 chittacks, Deoli 13 seers. Dholepore 11 seeas 4 chittacks. Bhurtpore 11 seers 3 chittacks, Bikanir 8 seers and 9 seers 2 chittacks, and Jaisulmere 9 3-16 seers per rupee.

KASHMIR.

For week ending 30th March.—Rain has fallen twice. Standing spring crops generally in good condition. Prices continue little below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.

For week ending 31st March.—Good rain. Slight all in prices. Fodder scanty. Relief works will be fopened very shortly. Prices 8½ seers per rupee.

NEPAL.

For week ending 28th March.—Weather stormy and windy. Good rain fell during the week. Prospects good. Price 8 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the present weeks are as follows :

Name of Province.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease on week.
Madras	86,385	14,664	101,049	+11,372
Bombay	404,816	23,892	428,708	+1,896
Bengal	324,739	203,798	528,537	+12,667
N-W P and Oudh	760,504	289,704	1,050,208	—48,798
Punjab	97,287	17,322	114,609	—2,909
Central Provinces	294,244	109,963	404,207	+38,105
Burma	18,579	3,836	22,415	—2,442
Berar	19,549	.....	19,549	—5,874
Hyderabad	4,513	.....	4,513	+2,750
Central India	86,857	15,287	102,144	—81,508
Rajputana	21,740	7,398	29,138	—698
Total	2,119,243	685,834	2,805,107	—5,939

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th March.

Bernard Coventry, indigo planter, of Dalsing Sarai, Tirhoot, Bengal, for improvements in the manufacture of indigo.

James Davidson, tea planter, of 11, Waring street, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in the manufacture of products from tea.

Solomon Bennett, gentleman, of 117. Richmond road, Dalston, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in the treatment of wood, paper, fabrics, fibres and like materials to render them impervious and unalterable by moisture and climate and other influences.

Walter Scott Wilkinson, gentleman, of 1204, Charles street north, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America, for improvements in the manufacture of paving blocks, tiles and the like.

Gavin Sibbald Jones, civil engineer, of Cawnpore, in the North-Western Provinces, for a method of incinerating both solid and liquid excreta and filth, and machinery and apparatus and the arrangement and application thereof for that purpose.

John Mervyn Wrench, chief engineer, Indian Midland Railway Company, Jhansi, for a cheap and improved system of interlocking points and signals at small roadside stations.

Henry Edward Keymer of No. 5 Kaliprosunno Singhi's lane, Chitpore, Calcutta, for a machine or apparatus for the manufacture of glass or other bangles or churis and the like.

Antoine Blahnik, gentleman, of Bohmisch-Kalitz in the empire of Austria, and Anna Blahnik, his wife of Bohmisch-Kalilz, aforesaid, for improvement in electric arc lamps.

Specifications of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed.

M. Muhammad Husain Public Works Department 16 Kutwal road, cantonment, Rangoon, for machines for ramming, picking and sprinkling road, etc., Specification filed 11th February 1897.)

Professor Shanker Abaji Bhise president of the Scientific club, Bombay, for indicating next railway station to railway passengers, by an indicator to be called "Professor Bhise's automatic station indicator" (Specification filed 17th March 1897.)

Alfred Westwod, works foreman, of 8, Horseley Heath, Lipton, Staffordshire, for improvements in the mode and means for supporting the ends of girders and other beams. Specification filed 25th March 1897.)

Fritz Stehle, manager, of 83, Fabrikstrasse, Coeslin, Germany, for a process for bleaching paper pulp. (Specification filed 25th March 1897.)

Henry John Inwood Bilton civil engineer, of No. 29 Edsall street, Malvern, near Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, and Thomas Timmins, civil engineer of Thanet street, Malvern, aforesaid, for an improved appliance for scraping the interior of water or other mains or pipes. (Specification filed 19th March 1897.

Pennington Motor, Foreign Patents Syndicate Ld., of 5 and 6, Great Winchester street, London, for improvements in explosion engines. (Specification filed 25th March 1897)

Pennington Motor, Foreign Patents Syndicate, Ld., of 5 and 6 Great Winchester street London for improvements in gas and like engines and in the method of mixing and volatilizing the gases in the same. (Specification filed 25th March 1897.)

Davidson Rickie, electrical engineer, of Thurbo, Darjeeling, for an improved method of drying tea by electricity. (Specification filed 24th March 1897.)

Nathan William Horatio Sharpe, engineer, of 23, Perth road, Strand Green, London, for improvements in or connected with apparatus for drying tea leaf and similar substances. (Specification filed 20th March 1897.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive, privilege.

Ludwig Mond, manufacturing chemist, of Northwich, in the county of Chester, and Dr. Carl Langer, Ph. D., of Hampstead, N. W., in the county of Middlex, for improvements in gas batteries. (From 10th April 1897 to 10th April 1898.)

The Hon'ble Erastus Wiman, of New York, United States of America, for improvements relating to the pulverization or reduction of mineral or other substances, and to apparatus therefore. From 1st April 1897 to 1st April 1898).

John Brown, engineer, of London, for improvements in tea rolling machinery. (From 10th September 1897 to 10th September 1898).

Charles Joseph Van Depoole, electrician, of No. 57 Center Street, in the city of Lynn, county of Essex, and state of Massachusetts, United States of America, for improvements in and relating to a system of suspended bare wires, travelling connections between the said wires, and the motor and switches, etc., in and electric railways. (From 28th May 1897 to 28th May 1898.)

Dan Rylands, glass manufacturer, of Barnsley, England, for improvements in or relating to glass lined fittings for glass lined turbing. (From 3rd November 1896 to 3rd November 1897.)

Theophilus Coad, electrician, of 31, Soho square, London, for an improved fluid for primary batteries. (From 31st January 1897 to 31st January 1898.)

Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer, of the town of Calcutta, for an improved and economical method or system for pulling punkahs, and for appliances connected therewith. (From 25th March 1897 to 25th March 1898.)

Henry Pellerin deLastelle, director of la Societe Nouvelle de Constructions, systeme Tollet, of 18, rue St. Lazare, Paris, for improvements in temporary structures suitable for tents hospitals, barracks, and the like. (From 20th May 1897 to 20th March 1898.)

William Richard Sumpton Jones carriage and wagon superintendent Rajputana state railway of Ajmere Rajputana for improvements in central buffers for railway and other vehicles. (From 20th April 1897 to 20th April 1898.)

Charles Gooding leather merchant, of No. 190, New Cross road in the county of Kent for improvements in or connected with coffins, (From 24th April 1897 to 24th April 1898).

John Cuninghame Montgomerie, manufacturer of the "Water of Ayr" and "Tam O'Shanter" Hone works, Dalmore Stair, in the county of Ayr, for improvements in the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same and in apparatus applicable for use in the treatment of such materials by means of solvents (From 12th September 1897 to 12th September 1898)

John Cuninghame Montgomerie, manufacturer of the Water of Ayr" and Tam O'Shanter" Hone works. Dalmore Stair in the county of Ayr, for improvements in the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same. (From 12th September 1897 to 12th September 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

Annet Taitte's invention for improvements in or relating to velocipedes and the like. (Specification filed 22nd December 1892.)

Robert Gorden Orr and Frederick William Emery's invention for showing the time of two or more places of different longitudes. (Specification filed 22nd December 1892.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 4.

Wood, Lt, Punjab, R E, on duty, from England.
Dixon, Lt, Punjab, 16th Lancers, to rejoin, from England.
Bell, Lt, Punjab, 3rd Rifle Brigade, on duty, from England.
Brough, 2nd Lt, Ms, R E, on duty, from England.
Haslam, 2nd Lt, Ms, R E, on duty, from England.
Ralph, Lt, Ms, 7th M I, on furlough, from England.
Drake, Capt, Ms, R H A, off leave, from England.
Bray, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, off leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—April 2.

Lang, Capt, Bengal, 5th C, on leave, to England.

April 3.

Hooper, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Swinley, Major-Genl, R A, on retirement, to England.
Jardine, Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Hulse, Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th April 1897.

1. Members are requested to return arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters without delay.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th April, 1897.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. d. per bottle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway stables, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one sewing machine, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, air gun, swords, sticks, child's perambulator, etc., the property of P. A. DE BONO, Esq.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 65 BALES COTTON DAMAGED BY SEA-WATER.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the underwriters.
65 full-pressed bales cotton, slightly damaged by water.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, next to Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, made to order, plated, glass, and crockeryware, a first-rate rosewood cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Brussel carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, etc, the property of Professor LAGATOLA.
All published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Tent, Kashmir, to 4th distant, No. 8 Joint, Wellington Lines, Fort, valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleograph, rich purdas, and carpets, and rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of Captain J. FALLE, Rona I. M.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view from to-morrow.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, consisting of cushion chairs, and easy- chairs, cabinets, canterbury, dumbwaiter, teapoys, dressing and washhand tables, looking glasses, cloth and gown presses, rattan chairs, teapoys, corner cupboards, carpets, book stand, &c., &c., the property of Captain CARNAGY.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong C. B. Bay Pony, mare, 13.2½, hunted regularly with Bombay hounds, very fast trapper, believed sound.
1 strong bay arab, 14 hands, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive
1 strong second-hands Victoria, in good order.
1 strong second-hand office shigram
1 Chesunt arab pony, goes will in saddle

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES at Mr. Ali Bin Ameer's Stables, Ripon Road, Byculla.
On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the abovementioned place :—
11 Arab horses and ponies, belonging to Abdoola Swaig, proceeding to his native country.
12 Arab horses and ponies belonging to Amoori Bin Jaid, proceeding to his native country.
The horses are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Derby Cottage, Bhewadia Cross Road, Parel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian carpets, pictures, &c., the property of H. BLORE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th April, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF THE STEAM-LAUNCH UNA.
On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Stone Bunder, Mody Bay, by order of Mr. E. C. O'Brien and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. C. Johnston.
The steam-launch Una of the burthen of 4·68 tons, registered No. 2754, length about 34 1/2 feet, breadth about 7 1/2 feet, and depth about 3 feet, built in the year 1894, with her boat, &c., as she lies off Stone Bunder, where she can be inspected any day before sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, who will receive private offers for the launch.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and neat, substantial French-polished black and teakwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, rich Bohemian glassware, sets of dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, from Moser Karlsbad, Brussel and Cambay carpets, rich table ornaments, incandescent, hanging, standing and floor lamps, and chandelier, marble clock, strong built dogcart, handsome and powerful bay Arab horse, set of harness, &c., the property of ZANOOLBHAI AHMEDBHAI, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF 366 BALES YARN.
On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co.—

126	bales each 400 lbs.	No. 20s Ring yarn.
151	„ 400 lbs.	No. 20s Mule yarn.
61	„ 400 lbs.	No. 16s Ring yarn.
28	„ 400 lbs.	No. 10s Mule yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hancock Bridge Road, Mazagon, in the compound of the property formerly known as Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, an ebonized symphatnetic square pianoforte, by S. Rose and Co., Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, etc., the property of T CONRY, Esqr.
Catalogue will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial made blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, a sympatnetic square pianoforte, by Rose and Co., English-made single-seated brougham, by Silk and Sons, London, in very good order, specially made to order, English made victoria, by Lawrie and Marner, London, two showy bay Arab horses and one bay waler horse, all going in single and double harness, sets of single and double harness, valuable books on medicine, general literature and fiction, surgical instruments, doctor's desk for tabloids, Carter's literary machine, Brussels' and Cambay carpets, telescopic brass hall and table lamps, by Hinks, brass bedstead, table ornaments, poultry, etc., the property of Surgeon-Lieutenant. Colonel D. N. PARUKH.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Railway Building, Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. Ry Workshops, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, one iron upright grand pianoforte, by Jenn Brothers, (makers to the London Academy of Music), Columbian Stone Works, cooking stove with chimney, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, flower pots, etc., the property of J. COBBAN, Esq. Foreman.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
1 pair of Bay Australian horses, 15'1, 5 years old, purchased last year from Mr Baldock. Price Rs. 1,400.
1 pair of silver grey Arab horses, 6 years old. Price Rs. 800.
1 brougham, by Silk and Sons, made to order, cost £160, Price Rs. 1,200.
1 mail-phaeton, by Silk and Sons, made to order, cost £130. Price Rs. 1,200.
1 English-built victoria, Sociable. Price Rs. 800. Apply to—

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th April, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per owt. Rs.	6	

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE ......One Star. PINK ......Two Stars. GOLD ......Three Stars.
OF ALL DEALERS.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S. :—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the PRIVATE SECRETARY, the Medical Officer, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 1 p.m., on MONDAY, 12th April, 1897, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Dated Malabar Point, Bombay, 6th April, 1897.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.
Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day
These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.
Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.
The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India ;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India ;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.
OFFICES IN INDIA :
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES :
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.
Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.
Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.

REUTER's telegraphic advices of yesterday's date report that the price of Consols rose 5-16 per cent. to 112⅝ ; that Paris Exchange on London was ¼ centime lower at 25'14 fcs., with French Rentes ¼ per cent. higher at 102⅞. Rupee Securities declined 1-16 per cent. to £63, and Indian Sterling Loan advanced ½ per cent. to 117¼, while the Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged. at 1s. 2 27-32d. The price of Bar Silver continued at 28⅜d. per oz ; and in New York it fell off by ⅛ cent. to 61⅞ cents per oz., with Exchange on London again quoted at 4'87 dollars.

The price of Brown Rapeseed was 35¼s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment, to Hamburg, tone of the Market quiet but steady.

The Goat skin sales opened yesterday with a fair demand, and the price of Bombay Goat skins declined 1d. There were offered 1,130,000 Goat and 1,210,000 Sheep skins.

An advance of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, to 4 1-32d. per lb, and Broach of all grades was unaltered. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, of which 100 were Surats ; and the Imports aggregated 3,000 bales, the market having closed firm, with Surats and Arrivals also firm. American arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions save the most distant, in which the advance was 1-64d., extreme quotations being 3 63-64d. for April delivery, and 3 61-64d. for August-September. The Manchester Market was firmer in tone.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent. higher at 7 7-16 cents, and July Futures 3 points lower at 7'15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, the figures of arrivals to date now comparing with those for the same period of the two preceeding years as follows :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	7,000	12,000	15,000
Two days' Receipts	14,000	19,000	28,000
Since 1st Sept. 1896	6,261,000	4,503,000	7,421,000

Our local Cotton market continued quiet to-day with very little business passing. Prices remain about the same, and only a few small purchases of ready Cotton were reported. The enquiry from whom was not encouraging.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Shippers keep almost entirely out of these markets, and only a small business has been done among local dealers, prices being unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	9,329	bales.
Wheat	6,140	cwts.
Linseed	3,576	„
Rapeseed	9,598	„
Gingellyseed	3,773	„
Poppyseed	610	„
Castorseed	900	„
Rice	15,460	„

FREIGHTS.—No business of importance is reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were placed to a moderate extent at 1s 3 1-8d, and for Bank Telegraphic, May delivery, there was a fair inquiry resulting in a fair business. The market closed at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-8d.	„
Francs do.	1·58 3-4	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates for 3½ per Cents were given at 101 1-16 for money and 101 3-8 for Account, in a quiet market, and these prices were quoted throughout the day until near the close when 1-16 per cent. higher was named for the Settlement ; Threes declined to 97, nominal.

SHARES.—We have this evening to report an advance of Rs 10 each in Connaught and Manockjee Petit Mills, and of Rs. 5 in Howard and Bullough.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 12-32
The Manchester Market has been firmer.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112½
3 percent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 ⅛
Bar Silver	28 3-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, from Colombo arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Nubia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

NAPLES, APRIL 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, from Trieste, left for Bombay, via Karachi, this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 6.

Mail steamer Oriental, from Calcutta, arrived.

Mail steamer Arcadia, from Australia, and Kaiser-i-Hind, from China, arrived.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,397 tons, Captain J Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (26th March), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,144 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (16th March) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,108 tons, Captain N F Ferris, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab (19th March) via Malabar coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Hermes, 549 tons, Captain J C Jansen, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, (24th March), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain J S Hutchinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (23th March) via Colombo and Malabar coast ports, with a general cargo and Miss Barquet as a passenger.

THE Bombay Japan Line s s Hiroshima Maru 2,031 tons, Captain G Shimadzer, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Yokohama (3rd March), with a general cargo, Mr S Shimada as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Nipon Y Kaisha.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (3rd April), via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Staff Sergt Graveston and two men of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers and 233 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Anchor Line s s Asia, Captain James Laird, sailed yesterday for Liverpool :—Mr and Miss Clifton, Mrs Cunningham and three children, Mrs Hatherley and child, Mr and Mrs A P Gould, Miss Johnstone, Mr R B Majmudar, Mrs G W Park and children, and Major M V Saunders.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Hiroshima Maru s.	Shimadzer	Yokohama, March 3.
	Hermes s	Jansen	Rangoon, March 24.
6	Kangra s	Hutchinson	Rangoon, March 23.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, April 3.
	Fazilka s	Wilson	Rangoon, March 26.
	Colaba s	Ferris	Akyab, March 19.
	Booldana s	Hugill	Calcutta, March 16.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Byculla s	Sheldrick	Calcutta, &c.
	Kola s	Whitehead	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Hiroshima Maru, for Japan, &c.
„ Kangra, for coast ports and Calcutta.
„ Booldana, for Rangoon, &c.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tali and Yunnan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOOS—April 5, at the Observatory, Colaba, Bombay, the wife of N. A. F. Moos, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1897.

THE Powers should apologise to the Greek Government for taking such an unconscionable time in applying the coercive measures which were to follow at once on the termination of the six days of grace, graciously accorded some three weeks since. The delay was at first attributed to the declared intention of Great Britain not to take part in the blockade of Greece. That obstacle has served its purpose, and Mr. Balfour informs the House of Commons that Great Britain will not hesitate to take part in the blockade of Greece. As an earnest of her firm resolve to vindicate the sanctity of international law, she has acted on Russia's proposal that all the Powers shall notify to Greece and Turkey that whoever is the aggressor will never be permitted to profit by the victory. But the blockade does not begin. It has been postponed, pending the consideration of a proposal made by France, the nature of which is not stated. It will be again deferred to await the answer of the Greek Government to the pacific overtures just formulated by Great Britain. The Cretan insurgents fill up the time by attacking the block-houses occupied by the foreign troops and marines outside the coast towns. Colonel Vassos has two thousand troops and five hundred volunteers under his command, and about seventeen thousand well-armed Cretans. He has provisions for his regulars for five months, and the coast line is so indented with creeks and bays, that there is every confidence that the blockade of the island can be "run" with great facility. Communication by signals has been established between Greece and the Cretan hills. Notwithstanding the blockade and the sinking of a schooner, no difficulty was found in landing from a steamer five hundred volunteers, with a supply of provisions and ammunition. About the same time (March 13) Count Muravieff sent a circular note to the Powers proposing that each Power should send a force of two thousand men to occupy the Island. Germany declined to take part in a military occupation of Crete, and Austria has sent but a small force. It is to be noted that while the Powers were three weeks ago loudly asserting their intention to apply coercive measures to Greece, Prince Bismarck expressed his belief that they would do nothing of the kind. The Admirals were put to the trouble of arranging plans for the pacific blockade of the Kingdom which does not come off. A blockade of that category does not interfere with the trade of neutrals. The ships and goods of the blockaded State are detained while the blockade lasts ; they are not confiscated or destroyed. Greece is familiar with the operation ; it was applied by Great Britain more than once to bring pressure to bear on the Greek Government. No powder was burnt and no blood spilt.

Nor need anything of the kind be expected now in the Piræus. The danger is that Greece may let loose the dogs of war on the Macedonian frontier, and precipitate a conflict into which the Great Powers might be drawn in spite of themselves. Greece is also suspected—or is said to be suspected—of meditating a naval demonstration against Turkey. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the telegraph stated, on the 19th March, that the Imperial Chancellor had arrived from Constantinople with important despatches from M. Nelidoff, setting forth that Greece intended to make a demonstration—apparently at Constantinople, where there are 300,000 Greeks—in order to induce the Powers to yield on the Cretan question. The Ambassador therefore requested that the Black Sea fleet should be kept ready for immediate action, with steam up, so that on a given signal from himself, the war vessels could reach the capital in the shortest possible time. Orders to that effect were sent by the Minister of Marine on the evening of the 18th March. It was reported that additional ordnance was sent to the Dardanelles. A fast cruiser was kept constantly within easy reach of the Turkish capital at the disposal of the Russian Ambassador. No preparations were made to strengthen the defences of the Bosphorus, which is open to Russia. If this statement be true, and of its substantial accuracy there can be no reasonable doubt, it is obvious that preparations of the kind must have had some other purpose than the protection of the Dardanelles and Constantinople by the little fleet of the Greek Kingdom. Such an enterprise would not be quite beyond the strength of the most powerful fleet in the Levant,—which is unquestionably the British ; but it would be very hazardous, and for a small fleet, destruction. We have then a renewal of the rumours of an intention on the part of Great Britain to force the Dardanelles, which led to the strengthening of the defences of these Straits, under the direction of Russian officers when the Armenian question was in front as the Cretan is now. What a sidelight on the Concert of the Powers ! On the other hand, the Powers have been obliged to formulate a warning note to Servia and Bulgaria, who are not altogether unreasonably suspected of an intention to take an active part in any war that may break out between Greece and Turkey. Austria and Russia presented such a note early in March : no reply being received, the Powers deemed it necessary to repeat the warning. The attitude of Russia in all this is not calculated to reassure the other Powers, or the lovers of peace. It may turn out to be true that the Czar has entered into a convention with the Sultan, which assures him of Russian protection against foreign aggression in return for a virtual vassalage, that would place the military forces of the Turkish Empire at the disposal of Russia in case of war. The harsh and menacing tone adopted towards Greece is what might be expected under such circumstances.

THE attempts to utilise fully the mineral wealth of India are prominently set forth in the annual report of the Geological Survey which came to hand on the 30th ultimo. Madras gold comes first on the list, and we are told that the Government Surveyors have come to the conclusion that the Kavudaballi rocks do not belong to the Dharwar series at all as suggested a year ago, Madras gold being found in two different systems of auriferous rocks, those of the Kolar gold-field being the true interbedded quartzites of the same character as the famous gold-bearing deposits of the Transvaal. Corundum has been found in many new localities, and quantities are to be sent to European and American experts who are to report on the value of the cleaned product and the best means and probable cost of separation. Several new discoveries of iron ores have been made, and an application was made by the Government of Madras for the examination of the iron ores of Kurnool. Mr. Jeremiah Head, a well-known English expert, however, has reported unfavourably to the Secretary of State on these ores. He declares that there is no possibility of locally manufactured iron competing with the imported product, and the Survey Department is forced to the conclusion that all special investigation of iron ores in Madras would appear to be a waste of time. Nevertheless, a consignment of a hundred tons of Salem iron is to be sent home for an exhaustive trial on a large scale. Bengal minerals are similarly disappointing, it being shown that the Dhobin quartz contains practically no gold. In the Central Provinces at Damuda there is a rich coal field with an abundant supply of coal ; but some time must elapse ere it can be turned to any account, for the field lies too far from any existing railway line to hold out prospects of fairly successful working. Burma coal is never likely to be any of value. It lies in thin veins, is shaly and poor and the beds are highly disturbed, faulted and crushed. A special report has been prepared by the Department on the Yenangyoung petroleum field. It is, it seems, already showing signs of exhaustion and only a few more years of life: However, a fresh oilfield has been found in the same tract of country, and though it is yet too early to make any definite statements as to its probable extent and duration, there is reason to believe it will equal that which has now arrived at its last stage.

WE learn that the Municipal Commissioner proposes to ask the sanction of the Corporation at an early date to the provision of machinery at Love Grove for working the sectional sewerage districts south of the Elphinstone Road, and for the sewerage of the Mazagon sectional district on the Shone system. The importance of completing the drainage of the city in parts where gravitation cannot be adopted was pointed out in these columns a few days back, and the suitability of the Shone system, which is working successfully in Colaba, was shown. It may be hoped that the assent of the Corporation will be readily given to the provision of machinery without which no progress can be made. A matter of equal urgency is the preservation of the subsoil from further malarious saturation, by the provision of storm-water channels for the drainage of the Byculla Flats and other parts of the island. We learn that Mr. J. W. Smith, the Special Drainage Engineer, has been directed to prepare a scheme which will remedy the existing unhealthy state of affairs, and at the same time will not place too heavy a strain upon the financial capabilities of the Municipality. The elaborate scheme of Mr. Baldwin Latham, described in these columns a few days ago, certainly did not fulfill the latter condition. But an engineer of Mr. Smith's wide experience is not likely to find any insuperable difficulty in the task of preparing a scheme, which, while less ideal than Mr. Latham's costly plan, will afford a substantial remedy for the crying evils to which the Health Officer has vainly called attention for years past. While these important improvements are on the tapis, the work of providing drainage in the gravitation districts is being proceeded with. New sewers are being laid in the Fergusson Road and Chinchpoogly District at a cost of over half a lakh of rupees. Ovoid side drains are being put down in Girgaum Road and in Khetwadi. The drainage of the old Race-course district (comprising the open marshy ground between the Byculla Club and the Flats) is being carried on. Part of this ground, however, cannot be drained by gravitation, and the work will have to stand over until the Shone system is adopted.

OUR Zanzibar contemporary, in the last issue received, devotes a large proportion of its space to a consideration of the rubber supply of East Africa. India rubber is reported to be very scarce just now, and the sources of supply to be diminishing. Such, however, is not the case, for although the West Indian rubber supply is failing, there is an abundance in tropical Africa. From ocean to ocean across Equatorial Africa, we are told a belt of more or less richly yielding rubber trees is to be found. Negroes who discovered the value of the trees which the white man was tapping, began lopping them down, and thousands of dead trunks are now to be found disfiguring the forests. To pierce the tree and draw away the rubber is all that is necessary, and the tree continues to yield. But the native does not mind this. He cuts down the tree, which at once gives up all its sap satisfying the immediate needs of the destroyer, who goes further into the forest for the next supply when he wants it. Whether the yield is increased or not by cultivation of the tree is a disputed point. By many the cultivation is believed to be unnecessary, while on the other hand there are experts who hold a contrary opinion. The question is one which each locality where rubber can be grown must settle for itself. Where labour is scarce and long journeys have to be made into more or less inaccessible forests, cultivation may be carried on with commercial success in suitable districts with a resident population. In such regions where rubber can be grown, collected, and sent to market, at a less cost than that which has to be incurred in labour and transit when the primeval woodlands are resorted to, cultivation will be justified since cultivated rubber may also prove to be cheaper and better in the long run than the wild product by reason of the skill imported into the industry. Only the richest varieties of tree or vine would be grown, the collection and treatment of the juice would be conducted in a less wasteful and more careful manner, and there would assuredly be no adulteration. With the increasing demand for rubber, the question becomes of greater importance, and it may be that here we have an excellent opening for the utilisation of capital by the emigrants from India to East Africa.

IF we are to judge from the comparatively small and not particularly influential meeting held the other day in London, under the auspices of the East India Association, to consider the inconsiderate treatment of natives of India in South Africa, the question is not one that profoundly excites people there. But the time is not very suitable for raising the question in England. Just now there are graver matters relating to South Africa to claim the attention of the British public. When these difficulties are surmounted, there will be a better opportunity of enlisting the sympathies of the British people for the badly-used Indians. Dr. Cust had not much to say that was new, but, accomplished scholar as he is, he marshalled the facts with telling force, and though he did not convince the Agent-General for Natal, the majority of those present appeared to think that the case was fully established. With the cry of the Outlander sounding in our ears, Dr. Cust found it difficult, he said, to differentiate the enactment of the Natal Legislature from that of President Kruger and his Volksraad. The Agent-General seems to have been put out by the rather caustic remark of one of the speakers, that the future of South Africa depends upon the immigration of Indians. More generous than some of his friends in Natal, he admits that the Indians possess good qualities ; but to suggest that South Africa is so much beholden to them for its future development and prosperity is enough to make a colonist's blood boil. Mr. Peace was equally energetic in his protests against the absurd and monstrous assumption that natives of India or the natives of South Africa required protection from philanthropic societies in England. There has been too much of the Exeter-hall style of speaking with regard to the colonies, and the "unctuous rectitude" of Englishmen did not go down out there. After this, there is of course nothing more to be said.

WE learn that the Government of India has intimated to the Native Courts that Princes and Chiefs who have acquired landed property in British Territory should dispose of it. For some reason, which can only be surmised, it is deemed inadvisable that Native Princes and Chiefs should invest large amounts in purchases of houses and lands outside their own territories. It is not easy to see why so arbitrary an order should be made, and it is not difficult to foresee that so whimsical an interference with a man's right to invest his money wherever he likes will be evaded.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden at noon on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Saturday next.

INDIA, says the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, is shortly to lose one of the best G.R.'s. of the present epoch, and an excavalry-man who, when in the service, was accounted one of the smartest soldiers who were H. M's. uniform, Major Carandini. According to present arrangements Major Carandini will leave Meerut on the 13th, and India on the 16th instant, and he is doubtless as sorry to leave a country where he has had the best of sport, the best of soldiering and the best of good luck in the other quarter in which joy is supposed to exist, according to the Arab proverb, which any man could hope for, as India, and his many friends in it will be to lose him. Of his triumphs in the pigskin we have many a time spoken, but not the least pleasing fact upon which he will have to look back will be that there has never by any chance been a breath or a whisper of calumny in connection with either his career as a G. R. or as an amateur trainer in which latter capacity he has recently been the better known. His past season's record is one which Major Carandini may well be proud of ; he has had 26 horses and ponies under his charge ; he has won 26 races under C. T. C. Rules, run 21 seconds and 9 thirds. Not a bad list of successes, the more especially as the wins include most of the important races upcountry. Major Carandini, amongst other exploits, has trained the winners of the Army Cup two years out of three. His stable has been entirely a "soldier's" stable, and by his comrades in the service he will be missed probably even more than by those who have only the pleasure of meeting him and knowing him for a pleasant fellow, a keen sportsman, and one, who, though he has a proper regard for the loaves and fishes of the turf, races quite as much for the pleasure of seeing his charges win. Though the subject of our note states that it will be farewell to India for ever, we still hope that if, at any time, the English winters stop the hunting, and render attending race meetings a penance rather than a pleasure, we shall see him back amongst us to revisit the scenes of his past triumphs.

GENERAL McLEOD INNES, who has already produced a book on the Indian Mutiny (in which he won the proud honour of V.C.), has written a new one, to be published by Messrs. Innes and Co. The subject is the same, but the treatment is different. In this work the causes of the Mutiny are discussed. Perhaps the best short exposition of causes yet published is Lord Roberts's, given in his autobiography, which is now in its thirteenth edition. The subject has by no means lost its interest for readers of the present day. For the Sepoy Revolt, to borrow the title of General Innes's new work, was partly caused by disaffection in the civil population, especially among the cultivators and the nobility of the North-West. It has generally been believed that the greased cartridge grievance was purely imaginary. But Mr. Forrest has proved that it was not, and his researches into the official records of the Mutiny reveal degree of indifference, and even of rashness, on the part of many English officers that is positively amazing. Two of the great causes of the revolt have ceased to operate. The concession of the right of adoption removed the fears that had been aroused by the annexation of Oude shortly before the Mutiny. And if there is one thing of which every native of India is convinced it is the absolute impartiality of the Government in its relation to the native reigions. It is no exaggeration to say that in our time the Native States of India are as loyal to the Empire as the British Colonies are, and that if war were to break out between this country and another the Princes and Chiefs would voluntarily offer to come to the aid of the State, with all their resources in money and men. The promtitude with which they did this in 1885 must have been a revelation to some of our friends and neighbours.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught agree in disliking a "fuss" to be made over them, especially when they are staying at hotels or at seaside places ; and it would seem that this modesty of disposition has been inherited by their children, for Prince Arthur, when but ten years of age, once took a violent dislike to a place where he was staying because "the people would stare so !" Their daughter, Princess Victoria, was at one time painfully shy of the outside world, and had to be scolded for frowing at any stranger who spoke to her. These youthful moods have now, of course, been modified, but the Duke and Duchess and their family are happiest when enjoying the privacy of home life, forgetting in hours of leisure their public position and the interest excited by it.

GOSSIPING as to whether the ring will disappear, a writer says, the Duchess of York substituted an engagement bracelet for the conventional ring of betrothal. She did not, however, decline the "mystic symbol of the union of hearts" presented by the Welsh people to the Duke of York. Her refusal of the engagement ring was simply because she had before worn that given her by the Duke of Clarence.

How is it that nobody before Mr. J. S. Farmer, of Slang Dictionary renown, has bethought him of compiling and editing a complete anthology of British ballads and songs ? To take a single department, in these days of reawakened, universal interest in the Navy, a first-rate anthology of sea songs and ballads would win for its compiler both money and glory. Mr. Farmer has long been searching through the collections in the British Museum and other great libraries, and the results will, it is said, fill about forty volumes. As for the majority of readers this would be rather bulky work, perhaps Mr. Farmer may also see his way to bringing out a volume or two of selections from his forty. Messrs. Gibbings are to be the publishers. They will issue the first volume very shortly.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RUSSIA AGAIN LEADS THE POWERS.

LONDON, April 6.

The Powers, at Russia's initiative, have notified to Greece and Turkey that whoever is the aggressor, will never be permitted to profit by victory.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

In the Commons, last night, Mr. Balfour made a statement to the above effect, and added that Great Britain would not hesitate to take part in the blockade of Greece.

SIR W. V. HARCOURT MOVES AN ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

Sir W. V. Harcourt thereupon gave notice that he would move an address to her Majesty the Queen, praying her not to employ the forces of the Crown against Greece and Crete.

INSURGENTS ATTACK BUTSUNARIA.

The Cretan insurgents have attacked the European force in the block-houses at Butsunaria. Firing has been going on for four hours.

BRITISH OVERTURES TO GREECE.

Great Britain has made pacific overtures to Greece with a view to the removal of the present deadlock.

It is believed that the blockade of the Piræus will depend upon the reply given by Greece to the British overtures.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY WITH VENEZUELA.

The Venezuela Congress have ratified the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain.

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

The new Italian Parliament has been opened.

The speech from the Throne announces the completion of the Army organization and reinforcement of the Navy.

The Socialist and Republican Deputies, whose strength has been largely increased by the late elections, did not attend the opening ceremony.

The general situation is disquieting to the friends of the monarchy.

NEW PERSIAN PREMIER.

TEHERAN, April 6.

A Amin Dowleh has been appointed Persian Premier with an extension of powers.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Education Bill has been read a third time in the Lords.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 6.

The death is announced of General Sir William Templer Hughes, K.C.B., late Bengal Staff Corps.

[General Sir W. Templer Hughes, K.C.B., served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon (Medal and two Clasps). Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, including the reduction of the Forts of Rungul Mongul, Kurrurwallah, and Moraree, and storming of the Dullah Heights (Medal). Served with the force under Sir Colin Campbell on the Peshawur frontier in 1851-52; present at the affair on the Heigh above Michnee; in command of a Cavalry Piquet attacked and routed a large party of Momund marauders (horse received three sabre wounds). Commanded 1st Punjaub Cavalry against the Othman Khel and other tribes on the Eusufzai frontier in May and June 1852, including the affairs at Pranghur and Narilund, and action at Pakkot (Medal with Clasp). Commanded the 1st Punjab Cavalry throughout the Indian mutiny campaigns of 1857-59; present at the disarming of the Native Infantry Regts. at Mooltan; commanded a detachment of all arms at the reduction of the town of Belleh (horse received spear, sword, and bullet wounds); served against the rebels in the Saharunpore, Mozuffurnuggur, and Meerut districts in 1857-58 and at the reoccupation of Rohilcund; throughout the Oude campaign, and present at the reduction of Rampore Kussia, actions at Chuidah, Mugeetia, and Rankee, and pursuit to the Raptee; Trans-Gogra campaign, and present at the taking of Nana's guns at Sitka Ghat, and attack on the rebels at the Khorlalie river (Medal, Brevets of Major and Lt.-Colonel, several times mentioned in despatches, and thanked by the Government.]

THE VICEROY AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 6.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived at Simla, to-day, under the usual salute. The arrival was private.

Sir James Westland and Mr. Chalmers have arrived. Other members of Council are expected shortly when Government will have completely reassembled.

There is every prospect of a very full season, which will soon be in full swing.

The weather continues very unsettled, with rain and hail and snow on the inner ranges. It is very cold, but the station except for some cases of typhoid fever is healthy.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, April 6.

There were 23 new cases and 2 deaths in the city to-day. The total mortality was 32.

In the Special Plague Hospital 27 were admitted; 15 cured, 15 died, leaving 229 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 6 were admitted; one died, and 32 remain under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 4 were admitted; 5 died, 57 leaving under treatment.

The usual Military search parties operated their works in the city, cantonment, and the suburban limits. In the city 4,283 houses were searched, and 12 cases and one corpse discovered also five cases by the Cavalrymen; 43 houses were fumigated, and 110 lime-washed. The Municipal medical inspectors found 5 cases in the cantonment; and in the suburban none. Two cases were discovered, one yesterday and one today, by Dr. Brooks amongst large number of passengers who left for Bombay.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANDALAY.

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

RANGOON, April 6.

A brief telegram from Mandalay announces the total destruction by fire of Zaygoe Bazaar at Mandalay, early this morning. Incendiarism is suspected to have been the origin. The following Insurance Companies are concerned in the fire:—Manchester, Rs. 1,10,000; Palatine, one lakh; and the Atlas, forty thousand.

The loss by the fire is estimated at Rupees twenty lakhs, of which two and a-half lakhs (value of the building) was covered by insurance. The bazaar, which was one of the largest in Burma, was built by King Thebaw, and was owned by the Municipality, and leased by a Mandalay Syndicate.

THE HONGKONG BANK ROBBERY.

No arrests are yet made in connection with the Hongkong Bank robbery. It has been, however, learned that the Native servant, who was suspected, has not left Rangoon, but is in hiding in the neighbourhood of the city.

PROPOSED RECLAMATION SCHEME.

A scheme has been drawn up by the Municipal Engineer for the reclamation and improvement of Lammadaw, the principal Burmese quarter in Rangoon, at the cost of eleven and a-half lakhs.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 19.

DRAWN GAMES AT FOOTBALL.

Repeatedly has it been urged in this as in other columns devoted to the sport that the inauguration of the Football League has been primarily responsible for the levelling-up of the first score or so of our leading professional teams. Not only is this observable in the ordinary matches governed by the League, but more particularly so do we find this emphasised directly the competition proper commences for the English Cup. In purely League engagements, in which sixteen clubs are concerned for the whole season, nearly one hundred drawn games have already been played, the two leading Sheffield clubs being responsible for no fewer than ten each. Liverpool, Notts Forest, Newton Heath, Bolton Wanderers, Preston North End, and Aston Villa have all experienced a certain period of uncertainty, coupled, perhaps, with some little anxiety, concerning the ultimate issue of their cup tie matches. The English Cup competition has an immense "drawing" power on the general public, which apparently dearly loves the fierce, strenuous fighting for supremacy. From little bits of gossip that have reached my ears concerning the two drawn games played recently between Aston Villa and Preston North End, it would appear that we have around us a certain section of dubious individuals who throw out hints and half-sneers that all has not been fair and above-board in connection with these drawn games. Most people who take any interest at all in our out-door pastimes are fully alive to the fact that a good deal of money is made out of these matches, public curiosity being stimulated in a marvellous degree after a couple of teams have fought out a drawn game. Naturally enough a second draw means the wildest excitement, and largely-increased gates. It is at these times that the sceptical ones step in and endeavour to poison the passive portion of the public with innendoes about the results being arranged. Such reckless statements naturally carry their own contradiction, for the very simple reason that it would be a matter of impossibility to arrange for these duels to be carried out with such fierceness of purpose and with such consummate skill as we always see exhibited. The fact that such statements find currency—I would fain hope that those who believe them are few and far between—in many quarters and at many intervals, make them none the less despicable. After an extended experience of out-door sports and pastimes I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that I have never known a single authenticated instance of a football match being arranged. With the hundreds and thousands of games being played week in and week out for eight months in the year it would be more than strange if we did not meet with coincidences and contradictions.

CAN RESULTS BE ARRANGED?

What has given rise to the paltry suggestions of those who are never so happy as when bent on making mischief were the drawn games recently played, and to which I have already referred. There is little need to seriously combat the innendoes of the irresponsibles who go about doing harm, but if there are any of the lovers of our English games in doubt on the point it cannot be said too frequently or too emphatically that it would be absolutely impossible for any set of players, be they never so clever, to run and dodge, and pass with head or foot, and to shoot into goal or just miss the posts as they do, or on the other hand, to ensure that the rival goalkeeper would be equal to the many brilliant feats we see performed between the posts day after day. There need be no words used in the endeavour to make the managers of our professional football teams any better than they are; to club officials with heavy responsibilities and unavoidable financial risks, it is conceivable that these immense takings at the turnstiles are exceedingly welcome. If they showed no anxiety for the commercial side of the pastime in such days as these they would be unworthy of the positions they hold. Opinions may rightly differ as to the tendency of modern football (and goodness knows there is ample room for regrets at some of the goings-on connected with our field games) but we must give the professional manager his due as well as the professional performer. Some critics even go so far as to suggest that the longing for the gladiatorial element is on the increase, and deduct certain conclusions from the recently invented and always deplorable pastime of "referee-baiting." We would—and by this "we" I mean all well-wishers of honest sport—put down the referee-baiter as we would the mischief maker who concocts fables about matches being arranged beforehand. I happened to be a spectator at two out of the three games just played between Preston North End and the League champions, and I would challenge anyone who saw the games as I saw them to point to a single incident that would warrant the slightest pretext of an arrangement. Let it not be forgotten that "gates" are as necessary for the professional football team, as for the Australian team of cricketers or for our County Elevens, and the responsible persons in charge of the finances would not be worth their salt if they did not do their utmost for the club employing them. I do not wish to be unduly severe upon our amateur organisations, but I have always been led to understand that the "gate" receipts have not been without a certain charm for some of the managers of amateur teams.

SOME NOTABLE DRAWS.

Singularly enough, Aston Villa have been concerned in probably more important cup ties which have produced drawn games than any team now before the public, but their successes in the final have been confined to two only. Towards the middle of the eighties Aston Villa had two or three drawn games with the then powerful Notts County team, but the Perry Barr men eventually pulled the match out of the fire on their own ground, the one player who stood out as a giant on that memorable occasion being rare Archie Hunter. Some few years later in their career there was another series of fierce fights between Aston Villa and Wolverhampton Wanderers, and again the former team vanquished their tough opponents. How John Brodie—now doing excellent work as a referee—Charles Mason, and Harry Allen played in these memorable games, fighting to the last gasp, let the historians of the club tell. Poor Archie Hunter! Poor Harry Allen! Both brilliant in their day, they now sleep beneath daisied graves in the Midlands. But to proceed. Not so long ago we had the prolonged skirmishes between West Bromwich Albion—most valorous of cup tie fighters—and Notts Forest. Draw succeeded draw until at last the brave old Albion travelled to Derby and there, with the wind blowing a hurricane and the falling snow hiding the goalposts, inflicted a crushing defeat on the gallant Foresters by six goals to one. And yet for weeks these teams had vainly struggled for supremacy. This last was Bassett's match entirely; only those who were present could properly appreciate the masterly exhibition he gave that bitterly cold afternoon in early March. These are a few of the notable drawn matches in connection with the English Cup, and who shall utter the taunt that any single one of them was arranged or a player "nobbled!" There was one laughable incident in connection with one of the Albion and Forest matches. At that time Davie Russel was doing splendid service for the Nottingham club, even though he had not retained all the brilliancy associated with his North End performances. This old player was several times smartly tricked by the unsophisticated-looking little player with the fine theatrical name of Jasper Geddes. "Jasper," in fact, had upset the Notts half-back's equanimity, and so vexed was Russell on one occasion that the little Albion was sent rolling amongst the spectators most unfairly. The charge looked vicious and was unnecessary. Regaining his feet and the ball, he followed Russell on to the field and administered a quiet kick from behind. So quietly was it done that the crowd roarded with delight. The enraged Russell at once darted after the retiring Geddes and up went his fists in a threatening attitude. Unfortunately, the referee happened to be gazing upon the incident, although he had not witnessed the offence of the Albion man. A severe reprimand was administered to Russell, a free kick awarded his opponents and there the incident closed. If his looks did not belie his feelings, the old North End player cherished the keenest feelings of resentment against both Geddes and the referree for the rest of the game. This ended in a draw, but the little episode I have narrated was too genuine for any arrangement.

A MALIGNED GOAL KEEPER.

That our winter game has attracted the attention of the betting man in some few instances must, I suppose, be admitted; but the custom is anything but general. Paper form is very unreliable, and I am constrained to believe that what betting does take place is mainly done by a few perfervid admirers of the particular team they "follow." It is not my intention to discuss the ethics of betting in relation to football; it is not worth while. But there have been instances where it has been openly stated that the betting man has been responsible for the defeat of a team in at important match. Let me at once say that such a thing has never been proved, and that I utterly disbelieve all rumours of the sort. Only a few seasons ago the career of a really fine goal keeper was shortened by the, to my mind, slanderous tongues of disappointed gamblers who had lost money over the final for the English Cup. Followers of the game will easily recall the sensational victory achieved by West Bromwich Albion over Aston Villa by three goals to one; it is now some four or five seasons ago. Seldom in the history of the competition has the result appeared such a forgone conclusion as when Aston Villa, after vanquishing opponent after opponent in the preliminary round in most brilliant fashion, were set to encounter the reputed ill-balanced, stale, unscientific "Throstles" from West Bromwich. How well I remember the oncoming of the teams on the classic sward at the Oval—the Villa men all springy, buoyant, jubilant, confident; the Albion quiet, pale-faced most of them, and absolutely listless. Had a contrast been worked up by a theatrical manager it could scarcely have been more dramatic. But oh! when the ball was started what a difference there was, to be sure! Never shall I forget that thin blue-and-white half-back line—Groves, Perry, Reynolds. Of what avail was the polished dribbling propensities of the Villa vanguard if they could not retain possession of the ball for five consecutive seconds. Well, I have told the tale before now, and must hurry on with my vindication of the goalkeeper on the Villa side. After their unexpected, and, in a sense, humiliating defeat, an effort was made to pillory Warner, the goalkeeper, on the losing side, and so successfully were the rumours circulated that his club actually offered a substantial reward for information on the subject, and eventually the feelings between player and officials became so strained that another custodian was employed. Not a little of evidence was forthcoming in support of the base rumours, but the man was very naturally upset, and never again did his splendid reputation as a goalkeeper any credit. How, it may be asked, was it possible for Warner to coerce the remaining players into subjection, even supposing he entertained any such unworthy desire? Was the goalkeeper responsible for the feeble, disjointed efforts for the greater part of the sime of the rest of the team? Most assuredly not, and it has always been my firm conviction that the malicious rumours of disappointed men robbed the club of a most capable player.

THE NEW PUGILIST.

It is not everyone who can settle quietly down to witness an encounter of twenty rounds or so between a couple of trained gladiators with feelings of real pleasure. And yet there are such people, as I can aver. But for one genuine, manly contest, where science, resource, alertness of-attack and warmness of defence aide by a power of endurance, is seen, there are scores upon scores of lines taken up with challenges and counter-challenges. Tom Sayers and Heenan, Tom King and Jem Mace, to say nothing of older heroes of the ring, had not half so much to say, and not one tithe of the reward some of our newspaper champions have. To wade through some of the talk as reported verbatim in a section of the sporting Press is almost enough to make ones gorge rise in disgust. Hundreds of pounds are spoken of in terms of supreme contempt, just as if these professors had been privileged to jingle thousands of sovereigns all their lives. The Connolly-Burge encounter was admittedly a fierce and desperate one, in which there was no lack of a rough kind of skill or that bulldog pertinacity to which Britishers usually lay claim. But much of the admiration one could feel for the men in the ring has been destroyed by the bombastic quibbling of these modern champions. In America they have been carrying on inomuch the same way, and whatever may eventuate between Corbett and Fitzimmons it is most devoutly to be hoped that the newspapers will be closed to both sections for a full year, should the men actually face each other in the ring. To look at these men one would unhesitatingly select Corbett as the likely winner, that is, if only a cursory glance be given, for the actor-pugilist has pretensions to a fine athletic figure, whilst Fitzsimmons is spare almost to scragginess. Still, the loose limbs, the keen eye, the firm mouth, and a confident, almost frank expression, is not displeasing, and when he expressed the intention of meeting Corbett, as he did in England some months back, by hook or by crook, there was just that kindle of fire is his eyes for a moment that spoke sincerity, and a certain amount of jealous pride of his standing in the fistic world. "I am no speaker," were his word, "but a fighter, and nothing in the world will please me better than to find myself face to face in the ring with Corbett." These few words were uttered from the middle of a boxing ring, and as he finished he ducked under the ropes with the case of an export, and retired with a low, graceful bow that would not have disgraced any of our actor-managers. Just a word about Plimer: Like many who have gone before, this clever bantam has found out the truth of the adage that "Youth will be served." and instead of finishing up a good record with victory he has now to mourn defeat. Still, he has done bravely in the past.

STRIKE ON THE COTTON GREEN.

The cartmen and coolies employed on the Cotton Green, numbering about 500 persons, struck work yesterday, on the ground of the oppression they consider they suffer from the plague rules now in force. Several men addressed the cartmen and others, and urged them to strike; some of the speakers going further and threatening those who refused to go out were arrested by the police. The men were very excited, complaining bitterly that when they were away at work their homes were entered, their food spoiled and made unfit to eat by the shadow of the intruders falling on it. They also complained that their wives were laid hold of and their wrists held by men. It was, therefore, impossible for them to remain away at work while their families were being molested. A few men were got together from other parts of the town by some European merchants, but they were prevented from working by the cottonwallas. The presence of Superintendent Brewin and other European police officers in the afternoon prevented a breach of the peace. The strike continued all day. The inconvenience to the cotton dealers was considerable. A vessel in the Victoria Dock was being laden with cotton, which it was necessary to get on board yesterday, as she was to sail this morning. A quantity of jute was in the same case. The exporter succeeded in getting eighty men from the Native Town to put the jute in carts, but the strikers intimidated and drove them off.

No one seems to have attempted to explain the quaint phrase "moral and intellectual damage" in the Transvaal indemnity claim recently telegraphed to this country; but one who is well acquainted with South Africa informs the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* that in Roman-Dutch law a claim may be made on account of what is called "sustained grief and pain." The idea, doubtless, is that damages may be of two kinds—those for directly material wrong, and those for wrong indirectly material. The word "moral" or "intellectual" is often used to signify what is not quite material, just as "civil" is frequently employed to mean the opposite of military, and, therefore, President Kruger may have drawn his "moral and intellectual" damage idea from that mysterious Roman-Dutch law under which judge Gregorowski sentenced by wholesale, last spring, the Johannesburg reform leaders to death.

RETURN OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR TO BOMBAY.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Surgeon-Major Martin, Medical Officer, returned to Bombay, yesterday morning, from his tour of inspection of the famine works in the Southern Maratha Country. The arrival of his Excellency was notified to be private, yet a few officials and gentlemen, representing the various sections of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, had assembled on the platform to receive his Excellency, who was to arrive from Nassik by the Jubulpore mail. A number of baskets, containing wreaths and bouquets of flowers, were also seen on the platform. Amongst those present were: Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, C.B., Chairman of the Plague Committee, Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., Collector of Customs and Land Revenue, Mr. Playford Reynolds, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department; Messrs. Kalabhoy Virchund, Motilal Kanji, and Purshotambhoy Kanji (representing the Dassa Sorathia Bunniah caste); Messrs. Nagindass Dwarkadass, Goolabdhas Gungaram, Vithaldas Valubhdas, and Lukmidas Kasidas (representing Nagar Bunniah caste); Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Patel, Haji Oomer Jamal, Ali Mahomed Aba Jooma, and Haji Moosa Adum (representing Halai Memon caste); and Messrs. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel and Haji Adum Haji Joonas (representing Cutchee Memon jamat). His Excellency on alighting from the train was decorated with huge garlands of flowers and presented with bouquets by the several representatives on behalf of their communities. As each representative presented the floral wreath, he was introduced to the Governor by the Sirdar. A representative of the Bunnish community thanked his Excellency for the measures adopted by him for the eradication of the plague. He said that the welfare of the people of this city was in his Excellency's heart, who was doing his utmost in the midst of multifarious and responsible duties as head of the administration of this Presidency, the people of which were quite contented and happy under his rule. They could not but be grateful to him for the kind regards and consideration shown towards the feelings and the religious rights of the different communities in connection with the measures adopted to stamp out the plague.

His Excellency, in acknowledging the compliment, said he hoped the representatives of the different communities would co-operate with the Government to stamp out the plague. Lord Sandhurst shook hands with all present, and then, in company of Dr. Martin, drove to the Government House, Malabar Hill. A salute of seventeen guns was fired to announce the arrival.

A remarkable incident occurred on Monday afternoon on the arrival of his Excellency at Nassik from Poona. The Governor arrived at the Nassik station from Poona about 4 p.m., and after alighting from the train got into a tonga, which was drawn up outside the station. As the tonga was about to start an elderly grey-bearded Mahomedan Vatandar suddenly rushed up, and catching hold of the reins stopped the carriage, saying that he had a grievance, which he wanted to be redressed by the Governor personally. The man was at once seized by Inspector Renison, of the Railway Police, and the Governor's tonga was allowed to proceed.

THE SUBORDINATE ACCOUNT SERVICE.

The following paper, which is referred to in the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations held on the 26th March, 1897, has been published for general information:—

"From J. F. Finlay, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

"To—The Comptroller and Auditor General.

"The Government of India have lately had under consideration the question of the method of recruitment of the Civil Account Department. They have reason to believe that appointments to the better paid clerical offices are made too exclusively by promotions from subordinate appointments, a system which, in their in opinion, results in the exclusion of the better educated candidates and those most likely to prove efficient officers.

"2. I am directed, therefore, to invite your special attention to the latter from this Department No. 800 dated 9th January 1882 sanctioning the formation of the Subordinate Account Service and to say that it is necessary that the principles of selection laid down in that latter which have been embodied in Articles 1667 to 1673 of the Civil Account Code should be borne in mind in view of the necessity of providing for the higher appointments in the Account offices a staff of man superior in standing and in educational and other attainments to those who enter the offices in the lower grades. It can hardly be expected that the higher paid appointments in the Account offices will be adequatel filled by men still possessing energy and the other necessary qulifications if they are largely recruited from clerks who have entered the service in subordinate posts and risen slowly through the several grades in the office. All the greater importance is attached to the principles of selection for appointments in the Subordinate Account Service now that from it are selected Chief Superintendents and in part also officers for the Enrolled List.

"3. The system of probationary appoinment in the higher grades of the Account offices gives Accountants General ample opportunity of making selections either from University graduates or of candidates likely to prove suitable, from educational institutions or from other branches of the service, and Accountants General should always bear in mind that the future efficiency of their offices largely depends on the care with which they select men for the Subordinate Account Service. Selections from lower grades to higher appointments are not by any means forbidden but it is obvious that by confining the higher appointments too narrowly to persons who have entered the service in the lower grades, the very classes of Native (including Statutory Native) among whom the best and most competent officers are likely to be found are excluded.

"4. I am to request that you will impress upon Accountants General the importance of their making careful selections for the Subordinate Account Service, and following the principles of recruitment laid down by the Government. The effect of careless selection may prejudice the efficiency of the office for a long time after the officer responsible for the selection has ceased to be connected with it. The Subordinate Account Service falls, in some respects at least, not far short of the Provincial Services as regards emoluments and prospects, and it is certain that no Local Government could expect adequately to fill the posts in its Provincial Service, if it confined itself, or even gave preference to the class of officer who had entered service on, and risen from, a salary of say Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 a month. It depends upon the action of the Accountants General that the men obtained for the Account Service are men whose value is equal to the prospects offered."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th April, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	1	a.m.	28	20
Teheran	6	2	2 p.m.	...	25
Suez	6	3	p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th April, 1897.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	20	..	3
" Karachi	...	36	...	1
" Madras	...	14	...	2

Mr. Justice Barnes possesses a most facinating manner in private life, and his personal appearance must also charm, for he has been known to complain of the fact that wherever he may be, whether at a public gathering, in a railway carriage, or a drawing-room, his conversation is almost invariably sought by strangers.

The Rev. Charles W. Bardsley, Hon. Canon of Carlisle, has prepared for early publication a new edition of his "English Surnames," an extremely useful work for other purposes besides those of genealogy. The authour's explanations of the sources of suranames are a most useful contribution to general history. The work is to have a new preface. Mr. Bardsley, by the way, belongs to a family noted for the large number of its members who have been clergymen of the Established Church.

THE REBUILDING OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the attention of the powers that be has been properly directed to rebuilding the City of Bombay and providing suitable quarters for the working classes, I beg leave to reproduce what I stated in my evidence before the Bombay Extension Committee ten years ago.

The existing railway lines in Bombay are adequate for the wants of the city, but I beg to offer an opinion, that a good portion of the city will be made available for building sites if a new line of railway be constructed as per following suggestion, or the B. B. & C. I. Railway were to extend their lines in the direction I suggest. Glancing at the map of Bombay, one finds that both the existing lines start from two points in the south of the city, and run up to the north, almost from the middle part of the city, running close and parallel to each other, thus leaving large spaces on their two sides untraversed by any railroad. A good, airy, extensive space on the left side of the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, all the way from Tardeo to Mahim, is not very easily accessible, except by special conveyances. The whole of this portion between the railroad and the sea is composed of the flats, the Worli Hill, and the Mahim Woods. Now, if a railroad were to start just from under the Bellasis Road overbridge, turning towards the left, and to run in rear of the row of bungalows that have their frontage on the road from Tardeo to Mahaluxmi, and the proposed railroad were then to continue to run parallel to Hornby's Vellard by the western side of the storm-water reservoir and straight up by the side of the Worli Hill and then to enter the Mahim Woods by the sea-side, reaching the Mahim Fort, and then crossing the B. B. & C. I. Railway line, go through Dharavi, and crossing the G. I. P. Railway line run to the right of Sion, and to then run south in a straight line to Matunga, Sewri, Tank Bunder, and Mazagon, joining the G. I. P. Railway line near Wari Bunder, the proposed railroad will open up many unfrequented and thinly populated parts of the island, and place within the reach of investors many plots of airy ground in the vicinity of several of the stations that may be opened on the proposed railroad—which plots may be built up for dwelling purposes (and for places of industry. Starting from under the Bellasis Road overbridge, as I suggest, the new line may locate its first station at the end of Clerk Road, which will afford great convenience to people residing on the Cumballa Hill, Pedder Road, Mahaluxmi, and a part of Tardeo. Also thousands of Mahomedan and other visitors to the place, called Mama Arjani, in the sea at Mahalumi will find the station very useful. The next station may be fixed near Love Grove pumping-station, tapping a part of Worli; another station may be put at the end of Fergusson Road, and one more may stand near the village of Worli, not far from Cleveland Bunder. Then the line entering the Mahim Woods may have one station half way to the Mahim Fort; then again one in the centre of Dharavi.

Localities on the eastern side of the city of Bombay towards the northern part of the harbour are difficult of approach, as neither any railroad nor any train line runs to these quarters. If a railroad be constructed, as I suggest, it will not only encircle both the west and the east sea sides of the city, but will render some of the most delightful spots close to the sea habitable, which are at present apparently neglected solely for want of easy access. A part of Mazagaon has become a manufacturing town. Factories of various descriptions may rapidly be located in its north towards the Tank Bunder, and even some parts of Sewri; but a drive from the Fort to either of these places by a victoria or even by a bullock hackney costs a good deal. The tram line termini at Wari Bunder and at Parel are at a pretty good distance from both the places. If the tram line from the Wari Bunder were extended and run through Mazagon and Tank Bunder, I make bold to say it would pay. But a railroad across Sewri and Tank Bunder will be instrumental in developing certain industries. Many stone quarries may be easily and advantageously worked in Sewri if there were a railroad to carry materials to those parts of the city where they are most needed for building purposes. Again, if there were a railroad running down from Dharavi to Sewri, Tank Bunder, and Mazagon, it may bring down a good quantity of earth for reclamation purposes. Also it may carry salt from the pans in those northern districts. Besides, a railroad creates its own traffic. So, large tracts of land between Sewri and Sion, with Matunga in the centre, now thinly populated, may, ere long, be covered with hundreds of human habitations. It is a mistake to suppose that the city of Bombay is over crowded in all its parts, and that we should now run to the suburbs. There are lots of large plots of land within the limits of the city fit for building purposes, but lying vacant, because unapproachable, and lying low and require filling in. A large quantity of vegetable and fruit for consumption in the city is daily brought to Bombay from Coorla, Chimbore, Bhandup, Thana, and other distant places. Now, if even a narrow gauge railway were to run from Sion through Matunga and east of Naigaum through Sewri and Tank Bunder to Mazagon, and if a number of trains were to run during the day on the line, how many fruit, flower, and vegetable gardens will spring up in these parts of the city; and the whole of that eastern section of Bombay will be converted into gardens! These eastern portions of the town may be rendered accessible by a systsm of regularly running ferry-boats; but the low tide waters recede so far from some of the creeks running inward that it would be difficult to fix landing stages, and the ferry-boat system will consequently be impracticable. In conclusion, I would, therefore, strongly recommend a complete construction of a railroad—even on a narrow guage—as I have described in detail.—Yours, &c.,

April 6. K. M. SHROFF.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I think the natural, practical, and easy way of reducing the harmful overcrowding of the city lies in the extension of it, and the most natural and straight way to extend the city lies in building as many large and small roads as possible so as to create building sites, and at the same time in extending to them as far as possible railway and tram-service. I respectfully beg to submit the following suggestions:—(1) Extend the tram line from the Wari Bunder terminus further to the north through Mazagon, Matharpakhady, Gorupdeo; Sewri, eastern part of Naigaum, Waddala, and Gowaree. This will bring into use for habitation the north eastern part of the city. (2) If at all such tram line should be in any away objectionable or less practicable, the Port Trustees' alleged project of a railway line throughout the east (sea or harbour side) of the city may be sanctioned with a few such alterations as our present necessities may suggest, one of them being that the line may be run so much inside the land and so far from the harbour as may be helpful in populating tracts of land on both the sides of the line. (3) Extend railway service to the north-western part of the city by running a line from the Mahaluxmi station through Worli, and Middle and Upper Mahim, rejoining the main line at the Mahim station. If both the north-eastern and north-western parts of the city are thus brought within easy access they are sure to provide splendid building sites. (4.) Improve in speed and punctuality the existing railway service: nobody likes to give away full three hours every day (on the whole, an eighth of the useful part of his life) to a short railway journey of twenty miles to attend office. And (5) Let the tram service be partly by horse traction in thickly habited parts and partly by steam or elec tric traction in other parts of the city, especially those now proposed.

It goes without saying that both our railway and tram services are too slow for every day travellers. So far I have said something about the straight and easy means of spreading the population over the city strictly within its own precincts. But the suburbs up to Virar on the B. B. line and up to Callian on the G. I. P. line could well be utilized for the habitation of the Bombay people by improving in speed and punctuality, and in increasing in frequency the railway service.

These are, I submit, the most easy, natural, and practical means, and could be taken in hand even to-morrow if the Government and the Municipal Corporation wish it. One thing should be particularly borne in mind—sufficient police arrangements in the suburbs, there being, so to say, no police there at all. Security of life and property must be ensured. A little of medical aid may be provided only as a temporary measure because, after a time, the demand will, as a matter of course, as in all things, call forth its own supply. Once it becomes known that the abovementioned or such other facilities are positively to be provided, however gradually, buildings for habitation will soon be seen rearing up their heads one after another, but in certain succession, in those dreary parts of the city.—Yours, &c.,

April 6. SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0
	Fort, Southern	1	0
	Fort, Northern	2	0
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvie	10	2
	Chukla	2	0
	Oomarkhari	4	1
	Dongri	7	2
C	Market	1	1
	Dhobi Talao	0	0
	Fanaswady	1	0
	Bhuleshwar	2	0
	Khara Talao	2	1
	Kumbharwada	3	2
D	Khetwady	1	0
	Girgaum	0	0
	Chowpatty	0	0
	Walkeshwar	2	0
	Mahalakshmi	4	0
E	Mazagon	4	1
	Tarwady	0	0
	Second Nagpada	1	0
	Kamatipura	6	0
	Tardeo	2	2
	Byculla	4	1
	First Nagpada	4	0
F	Parel	3	0
	Sewri	0	1
	Sion	2	6
G	Mahim	5	2
	Worli	3	3
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital			0
Jain Hospital			2
Arthur Road Hospital			2
St. George's Hospital			4
Hindoo Hospital			2
Wari Bunder Hospital			4
Parel Plague Hospital			1
Total		77	40
Total to date		10,371	9,392

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 139.

THE SUNNI MAHOMEDANS AND PLAGUE SEGREGATION.

The names of certain persons were placed on the Committee appointed at the mass meeting of some Mahomedans recently held, but we are informed that some of them did not empower Kazi Meheri or anybody else to put their names on the Committee. In fact, they were opposed to the letter sent by Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir, solicitors. They did not attend the meeting, nor did they sympathise with its object, but their names were put on without their knowledge and consent. Mr. Haji Ibrahim Oosman and Mr. Ibrahim Mahomad Sulleman informed a representative of this paper that they were quite ignorant of the fact that the meeting had appointed them members of the Committee, and they only knew of it when they saw their names in the papers. They requested our reporter to state that they have never consented to be members of the Committee, adding that already several hospitals had been opened for the Sunnis, and that the patients are ready to avail themselves of the advantages which the hospitals afford.

THE PLAGUE AMONG EUROPEANS.

The total number of Europeans, pure and domiciled, that have been attacked in Bombay since the disease first became rife has been 38, and 14 of these attacks have proved fatal. This is a much lower percentage of deaths than in the case of other communities. There have been five attacks and one death from plague amongst Europeans in the Mofussil.

INFRINGING PLAGUE REGULATIONS.

Mr. Bailie, of the Preventive Service of her Majesty's Customs, yesterday, charged Ramji Jooma and Dharma Ramji, tindals of native craft, with infringing plague regulations by leaving the port limits on the night of the 28th ultimo from Lakri Bunder and proceeding to Karanja during the night. Mr. Walshe, Superintendent, H. M.'s Customs, prosecuted. The accused carried 25 and 12 passengers in their boats, respectively; they were told not to leave the port without the necessary bill of health required under the regulations. They, however, paid no heed to the warning, and carried the passengers to Karanja and returned to Bombay the next morning. The first accused admitted having carried the passengers, but said that he discharged them at Coal Bunder and did not take them out of the harbour limits. The second accused said that he only carried a cargo of water melons and the boat contained no passengers. After hearing the evidence for both sides, his Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was clear that accused took their boats with a considerable number of passengers away from the port in defiance of the orders not to go without a bill of health. This was likely to lead to very great trouble if allowed to pass unnoticed. His Worship convicted the accused under section 271 of the Indian Penal Code. As this was the first case of the sort which had come to the Court's notice, his Worship would only inflict a fine on the accused. They were fined Rs. 20 each with an alternative of 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUR CASES IN DADUR.

Yesterday morning, Dr. Jennings and Professor O. V. Muller, accompanied by four justices, Police Inspectors Briscoe and O'Keefe, Municipal Inspector Cunningham, Sheikh Adam, with eight police sepoys and fifteen military, proceeded to Dadur. The party were provided with ambulances and a cart containing the apparatus and disinfectants necessary for cleansing infected premises. A large chawl in which it was known that plague cases had occurred was thoroughly examined, and at first with little success. Eventually a woman was seen sitting up against the wall in the corner of an otherwise empty room, her face being partly covered with her saree. Mr. Muller went into the room to ascertain whether the woman was ill. He found that she was dead, and had died from plague. Returning to another room that was empty when first looked into, a woman was seen lying on the floor. The body was still warm, and it was at first doubtful whether she was dead. She had just died of plague. As the chawl was surrounded by sepoys, the only way in which the dying woman could have been conveyed into the room after the search party had visited it was by carrying her along a gully from another room while the party were about to visit. Dr. Jennings and Professor Muller re-entered a room in which they had seen a woman seated on a bed, on which was a considerable pile of old clothes. The clothes were removed, but nothing was found. But on looking under the bed, what seemed a roll of carpet was drawn out. The husband of the woman emerged from it. He was in an early stage of the plague, and was removed to hospital, his wife accompanying him.

In another chawl a woman was found suffering from the disease, and was also sent to hospital. That made the fiftieth case of plague which Mr. Muller helped to find.

A woman found in this district, a few days ago, suffering from the sickness, and nursed by another woman, was sent to the hospital, her friend accompanying her. When they arrived, the nurses said that the second woman had developed symptoms of plague, and they both became inmates of the hospital.

DISINFECTING CLOSED HOUSES.

To-day, a new departure will be made in No. 10 Ward. Dr. Jennings will proceed with a strong party to open and disinfect houses that have been locked up during the prevalence of the plague. Professor Muller will carry out the same arrangement in the sub-district of Sion. A certain number of houses and shops will be disinfected daily until the whole are treated. It is most desirable that this course should be taken in the Native Town, where a large number of shops have been locked up for months.

THE CONDEMNATION OF HOUSES.

Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, recently reported to the Municipal Commissioner that the present wholesale condemnation of dwellings if long continued is likely to render a large number of people in Bombay houseless and homeless during the coming rains. The Municipal Commissioner after conferring with the other members of the Plague Committee has decided that the demolition of buildings shall be carried out more carefully. The inspection of the buildings is still going on; but the closing of houses and the marking of them with "U. H. H." has for the present ceased save in exceptional cases. After the rains, the systematic examination and rejection of unsuitable buildings is expected to proceed, and then all places adjudged unfit for human habitation will be subjected either to good sanitary alterations or improvements, or when they are found to be past redemption, will be demolished without compunction or concern. In consideration of the amount of work required to be carried out, Mr. Snow has sanctioned an additional establishment to the Executive Engineer's Department, of one Assistant Engineer, three Divisional Superintendents, and seven Ward Inspectors for the purpose of conducting the examination of houses on the principles of sanitary engineering science. The whole of this establishment is not, however, to be entertained immediately; but the Executive Engineer is authorised to employ such of the sanctioned men from time to time as occasion requires. It is probable that the full complement of this newly created staff will be required after the rains.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

The arrivals and departures to and from Bombay by road and water for the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday were as follows:—

Departures by sea, 1,212 and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 1,925, making a sum total of 3,137 persons.

Arrivals by sea 2,644, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 1,853, making a sum total of 4,497 persons.

At a public meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, to be held at 5-30 this afternoon, General Gatacre will explain the aims and objects of the Plague Committee in regard to the segregation question.

One of the latest admission into the Charni Road Hospital is a peon employed at Government House, Malabar Point.

THE SEARCH AT H. H. AGA KHAN'S RESIDENCE.

The refusal of H. H. Aga Khan's servants to admit a search party was due to a misunderstanding. On the outbreak of the plague in the grounds belonging to his Highness at Poona there was absolutely no difficulty in removing the sick to the plague hospital and the whole household voluntarily segregated themselves in a camp at Loni, ten miles away. Even when the disease showed itself there those attacked were immediately sent to the plague hospital. Both at Poona and in Bombay the members of his Highness's family and their servants are being inoculated t the station opened by Dr. Haffkine in the Aga's houses. There are in Love Lane only two or three houses inhabited by his relations and only two gentlemen belonging to the family are at present in Bombay. Even under these circumstances had they received notice of an intended search or had a European Justice of the Peace asked permission to carry on the work allotted to him, there would not only have been no hindrance placed in his way, but he would have been given every assistance. Servants, especially Persian servants know very little about Justices of the Peace and when two Sunni Mahomedans perfect strangers to the household presented themselves as delegates of the Government, they were received in a manner which was, no doubt, very wrong, but, no doubt, also very natural. As soon as H. H. Aga Khan read the account in Mahableshwar, he telegraphed to General Gatacre, expressing his regret that such a misunderstanding should have arisen, and informing him that his secretary was on the way down to explain matters and in every way possible assist the search party.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AT PARDI.

A correspondent writes:—This small village in the Collectorate of Surat has so far been free from the epidemic. The measures adopted to prevent its entering into the village are regarded as too stringent and have caused much dissatisfaction. The people belong mainly to the labouring classes who depend upon wood and vegetables from jungles which they sell in the village; but recently they have been deprived of their means of livelihood as they are prevented from entering the village. This is a hardship which can be better imagined than described. The villagers being prevented from entering the village have to remain outside its limits destitute of any means wherewith to buy food or clothes. They are not allowed to go to the village on any account, and, therefore, even those who have some money are unable to get their food or their native beverage, toddy, which to the poor people is just like staple food. The restrictions are well meaning, but when they become too hard in operation, it is the duty of those concerned to modify them.

EXTRAORDINARY METHODS ADOPTED FOR STAMPING OUT THE PLAGUE.

It will, perhaps, greatly interest the readers of your widely known paper, writes a Damaun correspondent, to read of some drastic measures adopted by the Government of Damaun to stamp out the plague here. His Excellency the Governor has thought it proper to shut himself up in his palace and to issue therefrom various orders that are most unacceptable and hurtful to the feelings of the public. Stringent measures were adopted by the Damaun Government during the early part of the epidemic—that dead bodies of every nationality should be cremated. A case did actually happen, a Mahomedanbeing the victim. Efforts were made to enforce the order of Government, but the opposition from the Mahomedan community was so very violent that were it not for the persuasive power of a leading Parsi gentlemen of this town a riot would have been the result. The obnoxious order was then finally quashed. Next came the order for burning down the dwelling-houses where cases actually occurred. Pretty good dwelling-houses and huts of machees and carpenters had in several cases been burnt down. The orders of destruction were carried out in such a perfunctory manner that houses adjoining to one set apart for destruction also caught fire. The question of awarding compensation even of a paltry amount to the owners of the houses so destroyed remains over "sine die." The Government finding that a blunder was committed have in this case also cancelled their orders. It is as likely as not that the revoking of the order is owing to the proverbial state of Portuguese finance, which is not able to meet extraordinary charges. Any unfortunate man happening to live in Chottah or Burah Damaun if down with plague is carried to Marvor (a place specially set apart for use as a Lazaretto), a village distant about one and a-half mile from the police head-quarters of Chottah Damaun; there the unfortunates are left with hardly any medical assistance or nourishment, much less with persons to attend on them, or any other necessaries of life, the result being that they seldom survive. There is only one health officer, who is also a medical officer in the service of the Damaun Government, who occasionally visits the Lazeretto, keeping himself at a distance of about twenty or thirty paces from the suffering patients, and making enquiries as to their health through the guards. There is another medical man who is paid daily by the authorities and two L. M. and S.'s who have dispensaries of their own. There is one Goa medical man stationed at Burah Damaun who is styled as Surgeon-Major, whose salary is paid by the State.

Finding the Government mode of dealing with plague cases so very faulty, the above mentioned leading Parsi resident, after first consulting with H. E. the Governor, came forward with his usual liberality to afford gratuitous assistance to the public at large, by writing to Professor Haffkine to favour this place with a professional visit. Dr. Haffkine replied, expressing regret that being hard-pressed in Bombay he could not do so, but was pleased to send his assistant, Dr. Kalapesi, who came on the 23rd March last. He inoculated within four days over nine hundred people. His further mission of mercy, however, received an unexpected shock owing to a message served by H. E. the Governor to the Parsi resident, to the effect that no further inoculation shall be effected, betraying at the same, time his ignorantly by saying that Professor Haffkine's serum was faulty and infectious, &c, He carried his disapproval to such an extent that he peremptorily directed the stoppage of ferry-boats plying between Burah Damaun and Chota Damaun, and ordered the people already inoculated to be isolated as infectious. The sad disappointment caused to the public at large, who had the opportunity of reaping the benefit and blessings of modern science, introduced by the renowned Professor Haffkine, and of freeing themselves from the impending calamity, may better be imagined than described.

JAIN HOSPITAL.

During the week ending the 4th instant, there were 18 new admissions, and 11 deaths. It is still to be regretted that some patients are brought to the hospital too late to be treated; they come almost dead or half-dead. Out of the 11 deaths quoted above, 2 patients died within 10 minutes, and 2 within 6 hours of admission. The public are therefore to understand that it is wisest to take a patient to the hospital as soon as he is attacked. The following 7 are discharged cured:—(1) Chagpal Dosa, (2) Goolabchand Budhaji, (3) Chatarbhuj Sunderji, (4) Baji Kaviraj, (5) Vala Bechar, (6) Devkaran Myhanji and (7) Shivalal Damodardas. Fifteen patients are now under treatment at this hospital.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning:—Admission 1, and 2 under treatment.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 5th April, to 7 a.m., 6th April, two have been admitted, five died and eighteen remain under treatment.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital, Queen's Road, shows:—Discharged cured, one; and remaining under treatment, thirteen—nine being males and four females.

DAMAUN.

April 5.

As plague-officer, Dr. Virgilio Poares has been very active since he came here from Goa. He daily visits the Plague Hospital, at Marwar, examines all the patients and prescribes medicine for them, carries on house-to-house visitation in the city, has issued an order that such as may be found suffering from fever and buboes should only be removed to the Plague Hospital at Marwar, and the co-dwellers should not be molested in any way, except that the residence of the affected should be washed with carbolic lotion. He has, to-day, earned the gratitude of the people by ordering thirty-six persons detained for observation, some since the 4th ultimo, to be discharged and sent home. In future all suspected cases will be kept under observation in their own houses. He inoculated, last Saturday, eighteen persons at Marwar, with Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph, and though he attended at the Government school, on the beach, yesterday, no body offered himself for inoculation. Another corpse of a fisherman, evidently having died of the plague, was found, this morning, in the middle of Boorood Street, in Lower Damaun. This is the eighth corpse thrown out by machis (fishermen) in a brutal manner merely for the purpose of avoiding the disinfection of residence. A salutary punishment of the relatives of deceased is the only way to prevent the recurrence of such behaviour. It has done great harm to the city by spreading infection everywhere. The people of Lower Damaun hope that Dr. Virgilio, whose *debut* has been satisfactory may prove a good adviser to our Governor, who might then be able to remove the manifold difficulties besetting the city.

THE BURNING OF THE HOLY KORAN.

The *Muslim Herald* writes:—We are unnecessarily dragged into the controversy as to the truth of the burning of the holy Koran, published in our issue of 31st March. Our correspondent was thoroughly trustworthy and eye-witness of the scene. We are thankfully glad that the Plague Committee's attention was drawn to that most unfortunate event. However, instead of giving a departmental reprimand to the officers guilty, we were painfully surprised to see our account branded as false in the issue of our contemporary, the "Times of India," of the 5th inst. This time we repaired ourself to the house from where the Koran was burnt, and we personally enquired of those who were present at the burning of the Koran. The result of our enquiry can be briefly stated. "On the 30th March, when the Plague Committee was inspecting 2nd Nagpada, they went to a house, No. 72, Huzara Street. A man, called Khuda Bux, was living in that house, and was alleged to have been suffering from plague. After great hesitation he was removed to hospital, and an order was given to have his effects burned. Amongst the articles thus removed to the street and piled up to be burnt, was a copy of the holy Koran. Halima, daughter of Khuda Bux, was the first to protest against the removal of the Koran. But before the things could be set on fire, a young boy, named Shaikh Kasum, bravely went forward to pick it up. A blow with a stick and abuse from one of the police officers present on the spot sent the little fellow rolling back amongst the crowd. There was a large crowd, and from amongst them we were in a position to give the following names, which are as follows:—Rasul Khan, Abdulla bin Hoosein, Syed Abdool Razack, Syed Ibrahim, and Syed Ahmed bin Syed Ali." It will, therefore, be observed that the episode of the burning of the Koran has undoubtedly taken place. We never publish things that are not well authenticated. Usually, knowing the sensitiveness of our community, we seldon publish things that unnecessarily excite religious feeling. We therefore, still hope that the Committee will not fail to give sound advice to those who were concerned in burning a copy of the holy Koran.

THANA.

A correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—The following are the names of the Thana inhabitants who have fallen victims to the plague during the last week:—Sadashivrao, clerk, Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Laxumanrao, karkoon, District Court, Krushnaro, compounder, Wadia Dispensary, a maid-servant, Civil Hospital, daughter of Ramchandra Phatak, daughter of Jamshedjee Lakdawalla, Dossabhoy, merchant, and David Samuel Israel. The dead body of a woman who had died of plague was discovered in an old and uninhabited house at Koliwada. The plague in Bhewndi seems to be abating, and the inhabitants who had left are now returning to their houses.—The plague is said to have seriously broken out in Kalyan and the residents are leaving the town in large numbers.—On Thursday last Gawanjee Simpee was fined Rs.10 by the Hoozoor Deputy Collector for concealing a case of plague in his house in Bazaar Street. The fine was paid as a reward to the informant.—Gold and silver ornaments, valued at about Rs. 600, were stolen, at Bhandoop from the residence of Mr. Mahadowrao Balkrishna Rajay, Deputy Nazar District Court, on the 31st ultimo. Mr. Rajay left Thana and is living at Bhandoop, in consequence of the plague.—The Maratha Tract and Book Society's Institution, which was closed, on account of the plague, opened on Saturday.—The camp of Mr. Leggatt, I. C. S. Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana for plague duties is now at Shapore. There were two new cases discovered by the Plague Inspector yesterday. Four patients recovered and were discharged on Friday. There are now twenty-five patients in the Municipal Segragation Hostital. Out of the total number twenty-four patients are said to be convalescent.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Monday, show the following results:—

Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ganesh	1	0
Gunj	6	0
Vetal	3	0
Somwar	1	0
Bhowani	5	0
Ghorpade	1	0
Nana	4	1
Rawiwar	4	0
Mangalwar	2	1
Shanwar	3	0
Sukerwar	7	0
Kasba	3	1
Sudaseo	1	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Budwar	0	0
Raste	0	0
Narayan	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Plague Hospitals	0	17
Total	41	20
Total to date	1,557	1,100

The total mortality from all causes was 24.

The troops, lady and gentlemen volunteers, doctors and the members of the special plague committee assembled on Monday morning in Budwar chowk and were sent off in divisions to the Raste, Bhowani and Vetal Peths. Mr. W. C. Rand the chairman of the special Plague Committee was present and superintending the operations of the troops. The following is the result of Monday's operations:—

SEARCH.

Section.	Houses.	Cases.	Corpses.
A	753	2	0
B	670	1	0
C	640	0	0
D	671	3	0
E	689	4	1
F	680	1	0
By Cavalrymen	...	6	0
Total	4,103	17	1

A Section under Captain Murphy, R I R
B Section under Lieutenant Moore, D L I
C Section under Lieutenant Stevens, R I R
D Section under Lieutenant Mander, D L I
E Section under Lieutenant Cumming, D L I
F Section under Lieutenant Wright, R I R

FUMIGATING.

A B C—17 houses under Captain Hussey, R H A
D E F—27 houses under Lieut Mackenzie, 28th Pn
44

LIME WASHING.

A B—32 houses under Lieut Tonge, R E
C D—76 houses under Lieut Robb, D L I
E F—78 houses under Lieut Molloy, R I R
186

SEARCH BY MUNICIPAL MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

	Cases	Deaths
Dr Dhamdere	2	0
Dr Bhao Vittooji	3	0
Dr Benjamin	9	0

THE CANTONMENT PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

This body consisting of Lieut-Col Hart, R E, Surgeon Captain Thacker, met on the 5th April. They reported that 8 houses, where plague cases had occurred, were unfit for human habitation, 7 houses required more ventilation, and 4 houses should not be occupied for 10 days.—*Herald*.

KARACHI.

The Plague at Hyderabad and Sukkur is still prevalent and continues to claim a few victims daily despite the fact that both these places are almost wholly deserted. It is estimated that there are hardly two thousand persons left at Sukkur at present. The plague returns for Hyderabad on the 30th and 31st ultimo record 5 cases and 4 deaths and 6 cases and 2 deaths, respectively, while at Sukkur on the 30th ultimo there were 17 cases and 11 deaths. Mr. Dodgson, the Collector of Hyderabad, is reported to be suffering from high fever, and intends proceeding on leave. Mr. J. C. Gloster, Joint Sessions Judge of Karachi, has in the meanwhile been ordered to proceed to Hyderabad to relieve Mr. Dodgson.

It is very strange that the pleasant though somewhat variable weather we are now having does not seem to tend in any way towards the reduction of the epidemic and the mortality from it and that the plague returns still continue heavy, 47 cases and 34 deaths being recorded on the 30th; 40 cases and 27 deaths on the 31st, and 41 cases and 27 deaths yesterday. The total number of cases from the commencement of the outbreak now amounts to 3220 and the deaths to 2686. The Lyari quarter as usual still heads the list followed by Runchor and Keamari. The other quarters from which deaths are reported are Rambaugh, Serai, Jail, Garden and Sadar Bazar. There is slight influx of people into Karachi as the plague is now reported to be virulent at Sukkur, Hyderabad and elsewhere in the interior of Sind, and the people who fled thither are, in sheer desperation, returning to Karachi. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that steps are being taken to prevent infection being brought back. It has also now been ruled that no corpse can be carried to the place of cremation or burial unless the bearers are in possession of a certificate from the Municipal Secretary, a Plague authority, Plague Superintendent or Municipal Inspector, that the death has been duly registered. The house to house visitation by the Military was again proceeded with this morning after a cessation of two days. The quarters selected were the Jail and a part of Garden. Four search parties were formed under Lieutenant Andrews, Major Bayly, Messrs Barker and Cumming; a strong military cordon was, as is their usual method, drawn round these quarters. After a good three hours' work no concealed cases of plague were discovered. The old Soldier Bazaar was also visited by Major Bayly with a company of soldiers under Lieutenant Crichton after 8 a.m.—*Sind Gazette*.

PRECAUTIONS AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The fact that the Municipality of Surat does not possess as great resources as Bombay to meet emergencies, justifies the severity of its present sanitary administration. And in a lean year like this economy is the most practical wisdom and the best policy. Now that to spend little and yet to save life is a knotty problem, Mr. Moore, Collector of Surat, has enforced drastic measures to check the spread of the plague. Unmindful of the cry of the "grovelling herd" and more of the spiteful criticism of the rich folk, he personally carries out the house to house inspection, and thus has succeeded in ensuring the city against the calamity. Even some of the coach-drivers attest to the fact that he often goes his rounds on his inspection-duty in the dead of night. The patels in the Surat Collectorate have never before been so well awakened to a sense of their duty. Only vilifiers call Mr. Moore a despotic Czar. Some inflamed minds declare that the segregation hospitals in Surat are but a name, that they are unprovided with able medical hands, painstaking nurses, or other essentials. I say that the gross ignorance of the poor and the sad want of voluntary services from medical men have entailed a great amount of unnecessary annoyance upon the Government. Nor have the educated done anything by way of relieving the pressure of this uphill work. Had some of the Native officials shared with the Collector "The mind's brave ardour in heroic aims," they would have shone round him like satellites. It is their mild measures toned down by sentimentality that have, I believe, run Bulsar and some other districts into an unhealthy and wretched plight. Mr. Moore is responsible, and he has done his best—but man is after all a frail creature and not an all-pervading spirit. I regret that there are so very few in Surat to work on the same lines.—Yours, &c.,

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.

THE SUNNI MAHOMEDANS AND PLAGUE SEGREGATION.

The following correspondence has passed between the Chairman of the Plague Committee and Messrs. Janardhan and Ardesir relative to the views of the Sunni Mahomedans and segregation:—

No. 47, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 3rd April 1897.

To the Secretary, Plague Committee.

Dear Sir,—With reference to our previous letter of the 1st instant, under instructions from Cazi Ismail Meheri, the chairman of the meeting of the Sunni Mahommedan community, held last night at the Jumma Musjid, we send you herewith a copy of the resolutions passed unanimously at that meeting.

We are instructed to request the members of the Plague Committee to adopt the various points and suggestions specially set out in the 4th resolution.

Our client feels confident that neither the Plague Committee nor the Government, under whose orders it is now working, has any intention of carrying on its operations in such a manner as to injure the religious belief and susceptibilities of the Sunni Mahomedan community of Bombay, and it is with a view to save the Committee from doing anything of the kind that these resolutions have been forwarded to the Committee.

The Committee is aware that at the last interview our client and the other representatives of the community who formed the deputation did not wish to bind themselves or those they represented without convening a public meeting of their co-religionists and sounding their views thereat with reference to the removal of patients and segregation. The meeting held last night, which was represented by Mahomedans of all the various classes of the Sunni community and their leaders, both civil and religious, was unanimously of opinion that the fundamental point which the Government had asked the Committee to observe in the suppression of the plague, *i.e.*, the removal patients to hospital, the segregation of the members of their famalies, were directly opposed to their Sunni Mahomedan religion, and that such a course was giving and would continue to give rise to serious discontent. Our client repeats his assurance to the members of the Committee to give every possible facility and asssitance in all matters in connection with the suppression of the plague not in conflict with the tenets of his religion—a sentiment which was cordially endorsed by the whole congregation which assembled last night at the musjid.

If the several points enumerated in the 4th resolution (special regard being had to point No. 1) are not acceptable to the Committee, our client and the Committee appointed at the meeting will proceed to take all such legitimate steps for the furtherance of the objects of the meeting as they may think necessary in the interests of their communitty. An early answer to this communication will be esteemed a favour.—Yours faithfully,

JANARDHAN & ARDESIR,
Solicitors, High Court.

Resolutions.

1. This meeting declares that all sane and intelligent Sunni Mahomedans are ready at all times to obey Government orders not in conflict with their religion; but they can neither agree to nor aid and abet in the forcible removal of the sick to the hospital, and his compulsory separation from all or some of the members of his family, with whom he used to live together, owing to its being directly opposed to their Sunni Mahomedan religion.

2. This meeting believes that the establishment of the few hospitals for plague purposes is not the result of voluntary action on the part of almost all of those Sunni Mahomedans concerned therein.

3. This meeting declares that the enforcement of the plague rules is causing the greatest hardship to the Sunni Mahomedans, and is substituting the utmost dissatisfaction and discontent in place of the previous satisfaction and content, found during ordinary times.

4. This meeting hopes that the following points, which it understands formed the basis of the new rules passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, would not fail to remove the hardships now endured, if they are made applicable to the Sunni Mahomedans of this Presidency also. The points are:—That the segregation of the patient be made in the house of the patient, when this is feasible; when not so feasible, the patient with his family be allowed to move to a house where it could be feasible, at his own expense or at the joint expense of his co-religionists, if poor.

ii. That the police will not be allowed of their own initiative to make domiciliary visits or remove the sick to the hospitals.

iii. That everybody may have his private Doctor if he so prefers, no attempt to be made to force European medical or dietary treatment on the sick.

iv. That the disposal of the dead be left to their co-religionists to be carried out according to their religion.

v. That the privacy of *purdah* be most strictly respected.

5. This meeting hereby authorises the chairman to forward the resolutions adopted at this meeting to the Plague Committee.

6. This meeting hereby appoints a Committee, consisting of Kazi Mahomed Ismal Sahib Mehri, Kazi Shaik Mahomed Sahib Murgay, Munshi Mahomed Hassum Sahib Makba, Moulvi Hakim Mirza Mahomed Sahib, Moulvi Mahomed Siddiz Sahib, Hassum Imam Rahimtoola, Haji Asman Sahib Chotamee, Hakim Sahib Mahomed Sahib Kadari, Haji Hashim Hajiabdula Moorari, Haji Ibrahim Usman, Ibrahim Mahomed Sulima, Nakhoda Ghulam Hussein Sahib Rogy, to take all necessary lawful steps for the furtherance of the object aimed at by petition even to the Government of India, Secretary of State for India, and both the Houses of Parliament.

7. This meeting hereby authorizes the abovenamed Committee to confer with and add such of their co-religionists to their number as occasion may require.

Bombay, April 5, 1897, 7 p. m.

From the Chairman, Plague Committee, to Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir, Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.

Gentlemen,—I have made the honour to acknowledge your letter of 3rd April, 1897, received to-night by me at 6-45 p. m., and I beg to remark thereon as follows:—

2. I thank you for your courtesy in sending me a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting held on April 2nd by a part of the Sunni Mahomedan population of Bombay, as the decision of Cazi Meheri and the other gentlemen whose names are attached enables me definitely to take the necessary measures for carrying out the intentions of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst for the suppression of plague in Bombay, and the necessary orders are now being sent to all concerned.

3. I am glad that your client feels confident that both Government and the Plague Committee have no idea of carrying out the measures necessary for the suppression of the epidemic in any manner calculated to injure the religious belief and susceptibilities of the Sunni Mahomedan community of Bombay, and I hasten to confirm this view.

4. It is regrettable that the community at the meeting held on the 2nd of April was so unanimously opposed to the principles laid down regarding the removal of the sick to hospital and the segregation of their families, as these rules are necessary to the suppression of the scourge, and are rules which, while not affecting the Sunni Mahomedan religion in any way, are of vital importance in so far as the health of the city is concerned. It is, however, highly satisfactory to me to know that I may expect every possible assistance from Cazi Meheri in all matters in connection with the suppression of the present sickness, and I count upon this promise being faithfully carried out.

5. Taking the resolutions para by para, I would beg to remark as follows:—

Para 1.—Remove to Hospital, public or private, is no hardship, and is necessary in the interests of the community at large; secondly, there is no compulsory separation from the family, as any or all members are encouraged to accompany the patient.

Para. 2.—I am quite satisfied as to the intention of those law-abiding Sunni Mahomedans who have set such an excellent example to others in aiding the efforts now made by Government to stamp out the disease.

Para. 3.—I regret I cannot concur in the statement here set forth; in a time of emergency like the present, there may be inconvenience, it would be difficult to avoid it, but this is inevitable when encountering an epidemic of the present magnitude.

Para. 4.—I have carefully studied the rules proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, to meet a scourge which has not yet appeared in those parts of the country, and of the efficacy of which, those who framed the rules, have, as yet, had no opportunity of judging; I am decidedly of opinion that in their present form they are quite inapplicable to the town of Bombay, and I should be the last person to accept the responsibility of undertaking the suppression of the plague on the lines formulated by Sir Anthony MacDonell, who, in drafting his orders, probably had in his mind's eye towns and villages in the mofussil.

6. In conclusion, I would say that I cannot accept from your client any modification of the orders given by Government, which appear after the most careful consideration of all who have read them, Europeans and natives, to be based on practical, sanitary, sympathetic, and humane principles easy of application, if those who ought to have the welfare of their fellows and city at heart, join with the officers appointed by Government in arresting the spread of the disease.

7. As I only received your letter half an hour ago, I have been unable to reply sooner than by this letter now to be posted.

Copies of your letter and my reply have been placed on the press table for publication.—Yours, &c.

W. GATACRE, R.A.,
Chairman, Plague Committee.

PLAGUE MORTALITY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The figures given in these columns some days ago showed that up to March 26 the total recorded plague mortality was 16,660. In the week ending, on April 2nd, this total was increased by 1,701 deaths, making the mortality for the seven months that it has been raging 18,361. The number recorded in the city of Bombay was 481, and the total mortality from all causes 1,099, as compared with 455 and 1,111, respectively, in the previous week. In Karachi the total of deaths was 263, including 139 plague patients—the former figure being 33 less and the latter 1 more than in the previous week. In Poona city there was also a decrease of mortality from all causes, the total being 335 (with 197 plague cases) as against 395 deaths with 217 plague cases in the previous week. The districts of Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Nassik, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Kolhapur, Mahi Kantha, Savantvadi, and Thar and Parkar all remained free from the disease. The deaths in the other districts were as follows, those of the previous week being inserted in parentheses:—Ahmedabad, 3 (0); Surat, 191 (206); Thana, 371 (323); Khandeish, 1 (1); Nasik, 1 (0); Poona District, 18 (24); Satara, 8 (4); Sholapur, 2 (9); Kolaba 55 (30); Ratnagiri, 4 (4); Baroda, 25 (57); Kathiawar, 12 (6); Kolhapur, 2 (0); Cutch, 16 (7); Palanpur, 18; Karachi District, 6 (6); Hyderabad, 14 (36); Shikarpur, 78 (74). The total mortality to date in the various districts is as under:—

CASES AND DEATHS DUE TO PLAGUE TO APRIL 2.

	Cases.	Total D'ths.
Bombay City	10,701	9,091
Karachi City	3,257	2,720
Poona City	1,847	1,314

Districts.	Imported. Cases	Imported. D'ths.	Indigenous. Cases.	Indigenous. D'ths.	Total D'ths.
Ahmedabad	109	60	19	12	72
Kaira	19	14	...	...	14
Broach	16	11	1	...	11
Surat	150	98	964	749	847
Thana	638	345	2,660	2,192	2,537
Ahmednagar	42	27	3	3	30
Khandeish	29	10	...	...	10
Nassik	39	39	2	2	41
Poona (District)	122	106	15	12	118
Satara	63	49	87	70	119
Sholapur	11	7	4	4	11
Kolaba	103	98	206	143	241
Ratnagiri	221	191	72	57	248
Belgaum	2	1	...	...	1
Dharwar	1	...	...	...	...
Kanara	1	...	...	...	...
Baroda Territory	66	45	148	133	178
Kathiawar	70	35	57	36	71
Kolhapur	11	9	54	48	57
Cutch	146	92	33	33	125
Mahi Kantha	3	1	...	...	1
Palanpur	2	2	83	44	46
Savantvadi	25	24	...	...	24
Karachi District	120	92	28	23	115
Hyderabad	50	42	110	79	121
Shikarpur	59	41	208	152	193
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	1	1	1
Thar and Parkar	3	2	...	...	2
Total deaths	...	...	...	...	18,361

The following table shows the mortality of particular places in the various districts principally affected both for the week ending on April 2, and to date:—

PLACES.	Week ending 2nd April. 1897. Cases.	Week ending 2nd April. 1897. Deaths.	Total. Cases.	Total. Deaths.
Ahmedabad District.				
Ahmedabad Railway Suburb	1	1	7	5
Other places	...	...	12	7
Total	1	1	19	12
Surat District.				
Surat	2	4	29	26
Adajan	4	6	12	10
Rander	16	12	86	74
Bulsar	107	90	505	438
Gaderia	2	2	2	2
Mugod	42	34	105	75
Vasiar	3	4	11	8
Dhamdachi	5	5	5	5
Nanakvada	3	3	6	6
Bhadeli Jagalala	4	4	19	13
Abrama	11	10	11	10
Navera	1	1	4	3
Parmera	5	3	11	7
Bhadeli Desai	1	...	5	1
Atak Pardi	2	1	2	1
Bhagdavada	2	1	9	5
Pardi Sandhpur	1	1	1	1
Kosamba	1	1	5	3
Mogravadi	1	1	9	9
Sonvada	1	1	1	1
Sari Bujrug	2	1	6	6
Munsad	1	1	1	1
Medhar	..	1	3	3
Salej	2	...	2	...
Other places	...	...	54	41
Total	219	187	904	749
Thana District.				
Bandra	24	27	821	691
Curla	38	30	854	307
Thana	18	10	95	56
Vesave	44	44	131	126
Mudha	10	7	22	17
Bhyndar	7	5	86	65
Chembur	3	3	3	3
Mahul	2	2	3	3
Malad	8	4	14	8
Trombay	1	1	1	1
Andheri	3	4	11	9
Muda	12	11	12	11
Danda	2	1	2	1
Morole	2	1	2	1
Bassein	53	39	144	109
Agashi	14	10	53	42
Mulgaon	22	18	56	41
Jochandra	1	...	1	...
Sandor	1	1	1	1
Sopara	9	13	37	25
Nagaon	12	7	12	7
Vadaoli	2	...	2	...
Bhiwndi	22	18	475	418
Mahim	5	8	31	29
Tarapur	1	1	6	5
Kalyan	2	1	7	5
Chinchani	71	71	205	155
Other places	...	...	73	55
Total	389	337	2,360	2,192
Poona District				
Kadus	1	1	1	1
Other places	...	...	14	11
Total	1	1	15	12
Satara District				
Kharsi, Tarf Baramuri	5	5	5	5
Other places	...	...	82	65
Total	5	5	87	70
Kolaba District.				
Panval	21	21	70	57
Pakhadi Bori	3	3	68	41
Kegaon	7	7	7	2
Alibag	12	12	12	9
Avas	3	3	9	4
Revdanda	12	12	12	11
Thal	1	1	1	1
Murud	3	3	6	3
Dongri	1	1	1	..
Karset	8	8	8	5
Other places	...	...	12	10
Total	71	71	200	143
Ratnagiri District.				
Karden	4	2	4	2
Other places	...	...	68	55
Total	4	2	72	57
Baroda Territory.				
Navsari Division	23	23	97	83
Other places	...	...	28	23
Total	23	23	148	138
Kathiawar				
Bhavnagar	6	6	24	14
Kutiana	7	6	23	16
Other places	...	...	10	6
Total	13	12	57	36
Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country				
Manerajiri	...	2	53	47
Other places	...	...	1	1
Total	...	2	54	48
Cutch.				
Mandvi	4	3	4	3
Maska	6	5	10	9
Other places	...	...	22	21
Total	10	8	36	33
Palanpur, Palanpur Town	35	18	83	44
Karachi District.				
Tatta	1	1	1	1
Kotri	3	2	3	2
Jangshahi	2	1	9	7
Mango Pir	1	1	1	1
Other places	...	...	14	12
Total	7	5	28	23
Hyderabad District				
Hyderabad	11	6	91	62
Tando Allayhar	10	8	10	8
Other places	...	...	9	9
Total	21	14	110	79
Shikarpur District.				
Sukkur	90	60	203	148
Other places	...	...	5	4
Total	90	60	208	152
Upper Sind Frontier District.				
Jacobabad	1	1	1	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 13th March, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
Total	Rs. 1,55,059	Rs. 4,95,740	Rs. 6,516	Rs. 6,57,315
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	7,69,191

Decrease ... 1,11,876

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March, 1897, on 140·57 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	16,500	30	19,530
Or per mile of Railway	21	118	...	139
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	28,461	1,36,720	949	1,66,130
Total for 9 weeks	31,461	1,53,220	979	1,85,660
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,439	29,297	84	23,811
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	176	1	206
Total to corresponding date do.	37,357	1,88,859	766	2,26,981

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 4,281
Ditto to date ... " 41,322

BOMBAY SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1897.

ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—"The Hunt Cup." Distance—about 2 miles.

Mr T L Robert's b w geld, Hawthorne, late Eureka
Mr G Ostermayers' b w geld What Cheer
Mr J H Symington's b w geld Macbeth
Mr Littleton's b a h Bluebottle
Mr E McCausland's ch cb h The Bleater
Mr Cecil Gray's ch a geld Regent
Mr J H Symington's ch w m Lady Betty
Mr E Rivers Smith's g w geld Sarchedon

SECOND RACE.—"The Summer Stakes." Distance—5 furlongs.

The Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a p Ringleader
Aga S Shah's ch a g Russian
Aga Moostaphakhan's ch a p Premier
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza
Mr Frankland's b w m Willow
Mr S A W's b a p Captain
Mr Shaik Essau Khaliffa's g a g Rustum
Mr Jamshedjee Dhunjeeshah's b a g Zoohair (13-2½)
Mr Fahad bin Feed's b a p Kazalan

THIRD RACE.—"The Cumballa Plate." Distance—1 mile.

Messrs Johnson and S A W's b w geld Hero
Mr Johnson's b a g Manilla
Mr Johnson's bk a g President
Messrs Gordon and Johnson's b w p Tyro
H H Aga Khan's g a h Booker
Mr Sassoon's g a h Khushroo
Mr Ahmed Bushari's g a g Chanda
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Sir Robert
Mr S A W's b a g Angler
Mr Shaik Essau Khaliffa's ch a h Kingcraft

FOURTH RACE.—"The Byculla Plate."—Distance—5 furlongs

Mr Johnson's bk a g President
Messrs Gordon and Johnson's b w p Tyro
H H Aga Khan's b aus m Fleetwing, by Zulu—out of a whalebone, Mare 12-3½
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a g Solicitor
Mr Rustumjee Ardaseer's b a g Nobleman
Mr Alloo Hussein's g a g Sachim
Mr Frankland's b w m Willow
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's b cb geld Random
Mr Aga Mirza's ch a g German
Mr Ahmed Bushari's g a p Liverpool

FIFTH RACE.—"The Pony selling plate"—Distance—½ mile.

Mr P J Fisher's g a p Pussmoth (Rs. 500), (1½)
Mr Johnson's g a p Haughty Boy (Rs 500)
Mr F C Allen's g a p Sirocco, (Rs. 750)
Mr Jamshedji Dhunjishah's g a p Maga (Rs. 500) 13-1½

SIXTH RACE.—"The Wind-Up Stakes." Distance—5 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Kholapur's g a p Observer
Major Kettlewell's g a p Picnic
Mr Ayed Tamimi's g a g Soobih
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a p Pretender
Abdul Wahab-ul-Fahad's b a g Dewarka
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a g Red Ruby
Mr Frankland's b a p Off Chance

TOM LEMESURIER,
Hony. Secy., W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 5th April, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice Beverly, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough for five months, with effect from the 28th April 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt C W Field, I S C, Cant Magte in the Punjab, is granted seven months' furlough, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th April 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Vety Lieut A E Clarke are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Supt, Civil Vety Dept, Madras.

Vety Lieut W B Edwards, Army Vety Dept, is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept on probation, and posted to the Madras Presidency.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Rev R H Madden, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Secunderabad, to solemnize marriages within the territories of H H the Nizam of Hyderabad, excluding the Hyderabad Assigned Dists and the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

Lieut Col J H Newill, I S C, Political Agent of the 1st class and officiating Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th April, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Lieut S G Knox, I S C, officiating Political Asst of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent at Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass.

Lieut A B Drummond, I S C, officiating Political Asst of the 3rd class, is posted as Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent in Baluchistan.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Jean Millet as acting Vice Consul for Portugal at Madras during the absence of Mr G Oesinger.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Harold Curjel as acting Vice Consul for Portugal at Karachi during the absence of Mr G Rat.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Algernon Joseph York as acting Consul for Belgium at Madras during the absence of Mr W S Shaw.

The services of Mr R Udny, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 6th April, 1897.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R M Dane, C I E, Depy Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 6th April 1897.

Mr W S Meyer, I C S, is appointed to officiate as Depy Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Dane, or until further orders.

Mr R C Chapman, Asst Accountant Genl, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty four days with effect from the 17th April 1897.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col J P C Neville, Comdt, 14th Bengal Lancers, to be Asst Qrmr Genl, Head Quarters, Madras Command, vice Col S K Rolland, appointed to command a second class district, dated 15th March 1897.

Col F Ventris, British service, Asst Adjt Genl, Head Quarters, Madras Command, to officiate in command of a second class district in India with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl while so employed, vice Bgdr Genl R C Hart, V C, C B, on leave, dated 19th March 1897.

Major Genl Sir G B Wolseley, K C B, Commanding the Lahore Dist, to officiate in Command of the Forces, Punjab, with the local rank of Lieut Genl, vice Genl Sir W S A Lockhart, K C B, K C S I, on leave, Dated 16th March 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Lieut Colonel.—Major H N McRae, 25th March 1897.
To be Major.—Capt H Haworth Aspinall, 22nd March 1897.
To be Lieut.—Second Lieut A Shairp, 28th Feb 1897.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgn Lieut Colonels to be Brigade Surgn Lieut Colonels.—E G Russell, M B, vice Bgde Surgn Lieut Col W Finden, who has retired, dated 21st Dec 1896.

Surgn Majors to be Surgn Lieut Colonels—W Owen, MD, W Conry, MB, G J Kellie, D Basu, A W Mackenzie, MB, J Mullane, MD, D Ffrench-Mullen, MD, J A Nelis, MB, A M Crofts, J Crofts, MD, and W Coates, MD—Dated 31st March 1897.

Surgn Capt to be Surgn Majors—F J Drury, MB, H J Dyson, F A Rogers, D S O and E R W C Carroll—Dated 1st April 1897.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgn Majors to be Surgn Lieut Colonels—H A F Nailer, MB and Nityananda Chatterjee, dated 31st March 1897.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgn Lieut Colonels to be Brigade Surgn Lieut Colonels—W McConaghy, MD, vice Brigade Surgn Lieut Col G Bainbridge, MD, promoted, dated 4th Oct 1896.

T S Weir, vice Bgde Surgn Lieut Col S M Salaman, MD, who has retired, dated 31st March 1897.

Surgn Majors to be Surgn Lieut Colonels—W K Hatch, M B, H D Masani and K R Kirtikar, dated 31st March 1897.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.—Bengal.

Sub Condr H D W Hutchins to be Condr, and Sergt M J Doyle to be Sub Condr, with effect from the 20th Feb 1897, vice Condr J A Bryant, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A G Harrison, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, N W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam.

Mr W H E Turner, Depty Examiner of Accounts, in charge of the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam, is, on relief by Mr Harrison, temporarily transferred to the Office of the examiner of Public Works Accounts, North Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr E W Arundell, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, and Depty Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow, is appointed Junior Consulting Engr at Nagpur, until further orders, with the rank of temporary Suptdg Eng, 3rd class, with effect from the date on which he takes up the duties of the appointment.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March 1897, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,16,000	2,80,000	4,000	4,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	69	167	3	239
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	9,26,628	22,18,265	40,809	31,85,702
Total for 9 weeks	10,42,628	24,98,265	44,809	35,85 702
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,70,921	2,63,411	7,657	4,41,989
Per mile of Ry. do.	102	157	5	264
Total to corresponding date do.	13,97,346	29,69,404	63,305	44,30,055

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 41,989
Ditto to date ... " 8,44,353

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It appears that among the three countries Austria is the one which has the severest punishments for officers and the lightest for the rank-and-file. Thus, in the Austrian army, the commanding officer of a regiment may inflict on his officers up to thirty days' confinement to their room, while in Germany the colonel cannot inflict on his officers more than six days indoors, the brigadier up to eight days, the divisional general up to ten days, and the commander of the army corp up to fourteen days. The Russian officers may be punished with one day's arrest by the captain, with three days by the major, seven days by the colonel, fourteen days by the brigadier, and thirty days by the divisional general, while superior officers are liable to be punished with three days by the commanding officer of the regiment, seven days by the brigadier, fourteen days by the divisional general, twenty days by the commander of the army corps, and thirty days by the military governor of the district. Hence the Austrian colonel's power of punishing his officers is five times as great as in Germany and four times as great as in Russia. As regards the rank-and-file, on the other hand, the punishments are milder in Russia and not more severe in Germany than in Austria, and our contemporary, with some show of reason, asks why the regulations as to the punishments of officers should be so much more severe in Austria.

The present time, when the standard of physique has been seriously lowered in order to meet the difficulty in obtaining recruits, does not seem to be opportune for attempting to increase the numerical strength of the army. No one would be better pleased than ourselves if there were a prospect of augmenting the army by, say, 50,000 men. But under existing conditions we cannot maintain even the present home establishment of reasonably well-grown boys. An army no stronger than our present home establisment, but consisting of men, would be preferable to double its number of boys. It is a lamentable fact that there is not a single battalion at home at this moment which possesses as much as fifty per cent. of real soldiers. Efficiency is of far greater importance than numbers. Success in war does not depend upon the paper strength embarked for the scene of operations, but upon the actual number of bayonets that can be put in line after the hardships of a few weeks have weeded out the immature.

A queer spy story is told in a telegram from Toulon which, if true, will probably be related in days to come as an illustration of the astounding cheek of the Briton. An English yacht, the Roxana, is said to have dropped anchor in the harbour of Toulon close alongside the Jaureguiberry. A boat was then lowered and pulled round the place, while a person seated in her took notes of the chief features, &c., of the port. The occurrence seems to have been noticed on board the French flagship and, information being sent to the Maritime Prefect, the yacht was ordered to take her departure forthwith, which she did.

The extraordinary demands for the purposes of naval construction made by Admiral Hollmann thinks are not in themselves so surprising as is the fact that they follow upon explicit declarations that no boundless schemes were in view. "Boundless" is certainly an expression upon which various interpretations may be set, but it is clear that the members of the Reichstag took the declarations of the Government to mean that no such proposals were in contemplation as those now put forward. They were told that the obsolescent ships were to be replaced by modern ones, and it appears to have been through this explanation that they relaxed their opposition to the Government proposals. To replace a vessel which has long ceased to be regarded as possessing any fighting value by a new and powerful armourclad, as is the case with the Ersatz Leipzig and Ersatz Freya, is to add a new ship to the Navy, and this is, doubtless, what will continue to be done. It appears that, during the three financial years 1898 to 1901, new constructions are proposed which will involve an outlay of 182,883,000 marks, and, if we add to this the demands for 1897-98, and the remainder of votes taken over from previous years, we reach a total expenditure of 328,371,000 marks, or, in round figures, £16,400,000. It is, of course, the opinion in the "supreme quarter responsible for war," as the Naval Secretary explained, that Germany must be strong enough to fight both afloat and ashore. Indeed, quite recently the Emperor presented some instructive figures to the Reichstag. The Secretary said he must speak plainly, for the case was serious, and his proper place would be in the dock if he did not make his demand. It must be rendered impossible for an enemy to blockade the German coasts, and there was no need for a navy for coast defence. This last is a noteworthy statement, remembering that all the ships of the Siegfried class have avowedly been built with that object. The present fleet was inadequate, he said, to prevent blockade, and he enforced the danger of the position by declaring that, with a blockaded coast, the question of food supplies might become supremely important. Moreover, Germany must be in a position to exert pressure in distant seas, otherwise her influence "would go to the devil."

The proposals put forward are confessedly but preliminary to large demands in subsequent years, though, as Admiral Hollmann said, man is mortal and must not look too far in advance. The ships at present actually in hand are the "Kaiser Friedrich III., Ersatz Friedrich der Grosse," the armoured cruiser "Ersatz Leipzig," the second-class cruisers "Ersatz Freya," "K," "L," "M," and "N," the fourth-class cruiser "G," and a divisional torpedo-boat. The new proposals include four battleships, each costing 20,000,000 marks, six first-class cruisers at 14,000 each, a gunboat, two despatch boats, and twenty-seven torpedo-boats. Consternation was caused in the Budget Committee and the Clerical and Liberal press by the presentation of these extraordinary estimates, and, after firm protests from the Centre party and Herr Richter, the committee adjourned "sine die." It met again on Monday, however, when Prince Hohenlohe made a statement. He pointed out that the memorandum presented by the Naval Secretary implied neither a new Government bill, nor was a memorandum attached to the estimates of the year. It conveyed information as to the amounts which would have to be demanded during the whole period necessary for the completion of the ships proposed in the present estimates, and it indicated further the sums that would be necessary during the years covered, if the Navy was to be brought up to and be maintained at the strength considered by the Government to be imperative. In what manner, and when, the sanction of the Federated Governments and the Reichstag should be asked to the proposals would depend upon the financial situation. Admiral Hollmann very warmly declared, striking the table with his hand several times, that the demands were the minimum of what was required. A somewhat excited debate followed, in which the general tone was one of disapproval of the Government policy. The same spirit has been shown by the press, and, remembering the obstinacy of the Reichstag, it is not unlikely that the demand may be refused or largely contested. In that case the Reichstag will probably be dissolved. Admiral Hollmann has tendered his resignation, which has not been accepted. He is understood to have made it contingent on the estimates of 1897-98 being voted.

The Russian naval programme for the general distribution of ships during the summer has been announced. Rear-Admiral Alexeieff, in the Far East, will have seven modern first-class cruisers, including the Rurik, which is already on the station, and the Rossia, which, having been floated from the sand-bank on which she went aground, will be ready to leave Cronstadt in the spring. There will also be seven gunboats and some smaller vessels with his flag. In the Mediterranean Rear-Admiral Andreieff will, it is stated, have four large armourclads—apparently as now the Navarin, Nicholas, I., Alexander, II., and Sissoi Veliky—with sundry smaller vessels, probably the Seniavine, Grosiastchy, and Zaparozetz, a torpedo cruiser, and a couple of torpedo-boats. Three other cruiser are to make cruises with cadets, and the transports Yakut and Samoyede will be detailed for the Arctic fishery service.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
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Price for House Disinfection, Re. 1-4 per bottle ; for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

IZAL
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NON-POISONOUS.
An antiseptic of greater power than Pure Carbolic Acid, but entirely free from the dangers and objections attending the use of Carbolic disinfectants.
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IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

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Izal Fluid in casks, drums and bottles.
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Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

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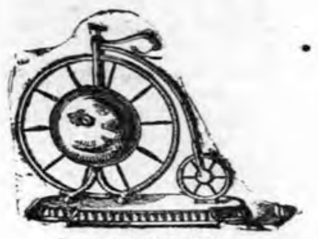

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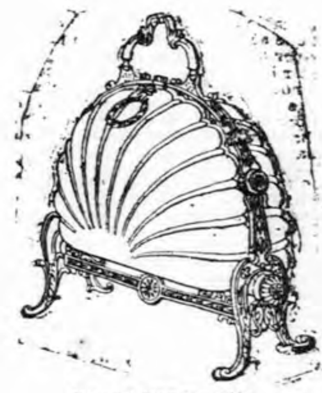

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Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

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THE GLOBE LANTERN.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

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And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

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Well known all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post-free on application to

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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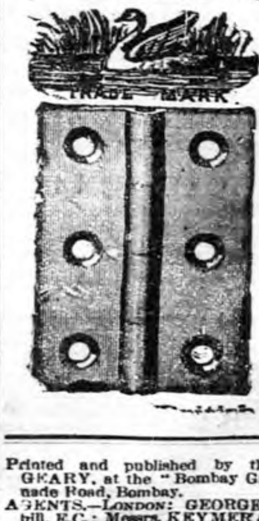

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